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## ASTRONOMERS IN BRITAIN CLAIM A GREAT DISCOVERY

Sir J. Thomson Calls Result of  
Observations Obtained at Solar  
Eclipse a Great Achievement  
in History of Human Thought

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—"The  
greatest discovery in connection with  
gravitation since Newton enunciated  
that principle and one of the greatest  
achievements in the history of human  
thought," was how, at a joint meet-  
ing of the Royal Society and the Royal  
Astronomical Society, Sir Joseph J.  
Thomson, former Cavendish professor  
of experimental physics at Cambridge,  
characterized the result of the obser-  
vations obtained at the total solar  
eclipse in May, 1919.

These observations were claimed by  
Sir F. W. Dyson, the Astronomer  
Royal and Dr. A. C. Crommelin, as-  
sistant at the Royal Observatory at  
Greenwich, as proving that the rays of  
light from the stars are deflected in  
their passage past the sun, owing to  
gravitation, and that the deflection  
accorded with the theoretical degree  
predicted by Dr. Albert Einstein, the  
famous physicist, as opposed to the  
amount of bending indicated by the  
Newtonian law of gravitation.

As a result, in the field of phi-  
losophical thought, Dr. Crommelin  
said, space would no longer be re-  
garded as extending indefinitely in  
all directions. If they went far  
enough, they would reenter the same  
ground. Euclidian straight lines could  
not exist in Dr. Einstein's space. They  
were all curved and if they traveled  
far enough they would regain their  
starting point.

### Estimate of Radius of Space

Mr. de Sitter estimated the radius  
of space at about 100,000,000,000  
times the distance from the earth to  
the sun or 16,000,000 light years. The  
fourth dimension had been the sub-  
ject of vague speculation, he said, but  
they seemed at last to have been  
brought face to face with it.

The president of the Royal Society  
expressed the conviction that Dr.  
Einstein's theory must now be re-  
ckoned with, and that the current  
conception of the fabric of the uni-  
verse must be fundamentally revised.  
Subsequent speakers mostly agreed in  
accepting the results drawn from the  
photographs, which had been taken at  
Sobral in north Brazil and at the  
Island of Principe, off the African west  
coast, of the sun obscured during the  
eclipse and of the bright stars which  
happened to be in the immediate  
vicinity. One or two speakers, includ-  
ing Prof. H. F. Newall, of Cambridge,  
were more reserved and questioned  
if the phenomena might not be due to  
an unknown solar atmosphere further  
in extent than had been supposed and  
with unknown properties.

### Results Fairly Conclusive

During his speech Dr. Crommelin  
said though the results were fairly  
conclusive, the question of revising  
Newton's law of gravitation was of  
such fundamental importance that  
consideration was already being given  
to the next total eclipse in September,  
1922. Two of the consequences of  
Dr. Einstein's theory, namely, the mo-  
tion of Mercury's perihelion and the  
bending of light by gravitation, might,  
however, be looked on with great  
probability as established, but a third  
consequence was a shift of the lines  
in the spectrum toward red in a  
strong gravitational field. The effect  
in the solar spectrum would amount  
to one-twentieth of an Angstrom unit,  
and this effect had been looked for  
unsuccessfully. If this were final, Dr.  
Einstein's theory would need revision  
in part but the parts verified would  
remain.

### Dr. Einstein Former Prague Professor

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Dr.  
Albert Einstein, whose astronomical  
theories have now been, in the opinion  
of many thinkers, strikingly verified  
by the results of the expedition to north  
Brazil, is, it is stated, not a German  
but a Swiss Jew. Formerly a professor  
in mathematical physics at the Zurich  
Polytechnic, he became a professor at  
Prague and during the war was en-  
gaged on research work at the Kaiser  
Wilhelm Academy for Research in  
Berlin. During the war he signed a  
protest against the notorious man-  
ifesto by German natural scientists  
exonerating Germany for her action  
in the war.

## INCREASE OF TRADE REPORTED BY BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Im-  
ports and exports, including re-exports  
to and from Britain for October, were  
respectively £4,750,000 and £16,-  
250,000 greater in value than in Sep-  
tember. As compared with October,  
1918, the increases were £35,750,000  
and £53,750,000 respectively.  
Imports in October last totaled  
£153,456,162 and the exports £79,-  
060,892, and the re-exports £18,-  
641,855. For 10 months, the imports  
totaled £1,319,557,551, an increase of  
£222,766,330. Exports totaled £620,-  
405,244, an increase of £203,433,063,  
and re-exports £117,894,563, an in-  
crease of £92,965,891.

## GROWTH OF STATE CONTROL OPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—Plea  
for restoration of the liberty of com-  
merce were heard yesterday at a great  
meeting of merchants and tradesmen  
at the Trocadero. Mr. Rougier, the  
president of the Paris Hotel Syndicate,  
was chairman of the meeting and de-  
clared that French business men wish  
to protest against the growth of state  
control and of the monopolies which  
were indispensable during the war.

State control should have disap-  
peared immediately after the armistice,  
he declared. The crisis from which  
the country is suffering would be less  
serious if business men were allowed  
to manage their own affairs without  
bureaucratic interference with free-  
dom, the best remedy for the present  
ills of the country's business, which  
would revive if it could shake off the  
administrative fetters.

Various speakers protested against  
the misunderstanding between the  
dealers and their customers, which  
seems to have been fostered by of-  
ficialdom. Commerce, they said, was  
the victim of a situation for which it  
was not responsible.

## BOLSHEVIST RAIDS ARE BEATEN OFF

War Office Statement Says That  
Small Party of Cavalry Passed  
Through Gap in General Ju-  
denitch's Army Toward Gdov

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—A  
War Office statement last night says  
that a small raiding party of Bolshe-  
vist cavalry passed through a gap in  
General Judenitch's army front and  
moved toward Gdov, with the ap-  
parent object of interrupting General  
Judenitch's communications. Their  
attacks were, however, beaten off, the  
War Office adds. This raid may be  
the basis of a rumor that the Bolshe-  
viki had captured Gdov which is on  
the eastern shores of Lake Peipus and  
was General Judenitch's principal  
base.

A Moscow wireless message speaks  
of fighting four miles from Gdov and  
the capture of 500,000 roubles of the  
Northwestern Government, besides the  
officials and the army treasury.  
Reuter gives an intercepted message  
from Nikolai Lenin to Colonel  
Bermond of Avaloff thanking him and  
General von der Goltz for the great  
assistance "you have given my Red  
army in the struggle against the  
counter-revolutionaries. The entire  
Labor world can testify you are  
among the heroes who saved Petro-  
grad."

### Bolshevik Offensive Checked

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Re-  
ports from south Russia maintain that  
General Denikin has checked the Bol-  
shevist offensive against his center,  
while on the Volga the Cossacks are  
advancing.

### Execution of Leader Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A  
Moscow wireless message denies that  
the Menshevik leader, Mr. Rosanoff,  
arrested for alleged participation in a  
counter-revolutionary conspiracy, has  
been executed.

### Unsuccessful Attack by Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The  
Letts, the War Office announces, have  
driven Colonel Bermond's troops  
from the immediate suburbs of Riga.  
The prisoners captured were all Ger-  
mans. The Germans have unsuccess-  
fully attacked the northern defenses  
of Ljba. A Bolshevik counter-  
offensive against General Judenitch's  
right has made considerable progress,  
it appears, and Gdov has fallen. Gen-  
eral Judenitch's troops have been  
forced back to the line from the mouth  
of the Tchernia, just north of the  
town, to a point 15 miles south of  
Yamburg. The Russian center has  
retired as far as the Kikrin station,  
35 miles east of Yamburg.

## MINERS' SECRETARY TO RETAIN HIS POST

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
CARDIFF, Wales (Sunday)—  
Thomas Richards, secretary of the  
South Wales Miners Federation and  
M. P. for West Monmouth for 15 years,  
announced at a miners' conference on  
Saturday his intention to retire either  
from his secretaryship or from Parlia-  
ment. At the unanimous request of  
the conference he decided to retain  
his secretaryship, which he has held  
from the formation of the federation  
27 years ago. His retirement from  
Parliament will not take place im-  
mediately.

### TWO CAIRO SCHOOLS CLOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
CAIRO, Egypt (Saturday)—The  
Council of Ministers has decided to  
prohibit street manifestations, the  
Prime Minister declares. Meantime,  
the government has closed two schools  
in view of the action of the students,

## ADMINISTRATION ON THE DEFENSIVE

Opposition Jubilant Over Action  
on the Treaty—Final Result  
Is Said to Rest in the Hands  
of the Moderate Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The battle for strong reservations  
to the Treaty of Peace and the League  
of Nations Covenant is approaching  
the pitch of its intensity in the United  
States Senate. At all points the Re-  
publican opposition is scoring, and it  
is jubilant over its initial success.  
The leaders predicted on Sunday night  
that by the end of this week the full  
program of reservations submitted by  
the Foreign Relations Committee will  
have been adopted by the Senate and  
be ready to be embodied in the resolu-  
tion of ratification.

Administration forces are clearly on  
the defensive, as shown by the sub-  
stantial majorities by which the oppo-  
sition secured the adoption of the first  
two reservations. By a vote of 50 to  
35 the Senate on Saturday adopted the  
second of the committee's reservations  
prescribing the condition on which the  
United States shall at its own discre-  
tion withdraw from the League of Nations.

Not only does the reservation ren-  
der the United States the sole judge  
as to whether it has fulfilled its obli-  
gations prior to withdrawing from the  
League, but it specifically provides  
that withdrawal can at any time be  
accomplished through a "concurrent  
resolution" of Congress, and therefore  
would not be subject to the action  
or the veto of the President. This  
feature was particularly obnoxious to  
the Democratic leaders, who inter-  
preted it as a personal slight to the  
President, but no effort or argument  
could affect the solidarity of the op-  
position, which, for the first time,  
mustered the solid vote of the 49 Re-  
publicans. The machine was appar-  
ently well oiled, and carried every ob-  
stacle before it.

### Text of Withdrawal Reservation

The text of this important reservation  
follows:  
"The United States so understands  
and construes Article I that in case  
of notice of withdrawal from the  
League of Nations, as provided in said  
article, the United States shall be the  
sole judge as to whether its inter-  
national obligations under the said  
covenant have been fulfilled, and no-  
tice of withdrawal by the United  
States may be given by a concurrent  
resolution of the Congress of the  
United States."

One of the features of the roll call  
on this reservation was that it marked  
another defection from the ranks of  
the minority, George Earle Chamber-  
lain (D.), Senator from Oregon, voting  
were made to substitute a "joint resolu-  
tion" for a "concurrent resolution,"  
but without effect, the Republican  
leaders holding that the terms of the  
reservation would apply to a Republi-  
can President in precisely the same  
way as it would to a Democratic  
President.

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from  
Wisconsin, who is regarded as one of  
the best parliamentarians in Congress,  
put the case for withdrawal "by a  
concurrent resolution" as follows:  
"I think it ought not to depend on  
the will of one man as to whether the  
United States should withdraw from  
the League of Nations or not. Upon  
a proposition of this character I be-  
lieve the will of the people of the  
United States should prevail; and,  
whenever the time may come when a  
majority of the House of Representa-  
tives and a majority of the Senate  
of the United States, by concurrent  
resolution, declare that they believe  
the League of Nations, it ought not to  
be within the power of a single man,  
through the exercise of the veto power,  
to keep this country in against its  
will."

A joint resolution, the Wisconsin  
Senator said, could be vetoed by the  
President, and it would be difficult to  
secure a two-thirds majority for such  
a resolution in a case like that now be-  
fore the Senate, where, he declared, 40  
faithful senators are willing to sur-  
render their own convictions and their  
own judgment to the dictates of the  
President. This imputation was vigor-  
ously opposed by Gilbert M. Hitchcock  
(D.), Senator from Nebraska, and Ad-  
ministration leader.

### Article X to Be Taken Up Next

At the opening of today's session,  
the Senate will take up one of the  
most bitterly contested of all the  
reservations, namely, that dealing  
with Article X and the obligations to  
maintain "the territorial integrity and  
political independence of states mem-  
bers of the league." The reservation  
adopted by the committee makes the  
United States Government under the  
Constitution the sole judge as to what  
its obligations are under any contin-  
gency and also in what manner such  
a contingency is to be met. There is  
no question of its adoption by the  
Senate by a substantial majority. It  
is particularly significant, in view of  
the fact that, except for the transposi-  
tion of a single phrase, it is the identi-  
cal one which the President de-  
nounced at Salt Lake City as destroy-  
ing the heart of the covenant.  
"That is a rejection of the covenant,"  
the President said on this occasion.

## ALL STEEL STRIKE FACTORS BLAMED

United States Senate Committee  
Report Censures Employers for  
Declining to Confer and Labor  
for Refusal to Delay Walkout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—To anyone who followed the hear-  
ings on the steel strike recently held  
by the Senate Education and Labor  
Committee, at which the representa-  
tives of the United States Steel Cor-  
poration and the American Federation of  
Labor were heard, it was obvious that  
the report of the committee must, of  
necessity, find that both sides were  
at fault.  
In the report, issued on Saturday,  
Judge Gary was blamed for his re-  
fusal to confer with representatives  
of Labor. The committee admitted that  
he might well refuse to deal with  
W. Z. Foster, the organizer with a  
record as a radical, but refusal to  
meet any of the representatives of  
organized Labor when it was ad-  
mitted that at least a part of the  
men employed by the United States  
Steel Corporation were organized, was  
disapproved by the committee. The  
men in the steel works had grievan-  
ces, and they should have been  
heard by representatives of their own  
choosing, it was declared.

## COOPERATION TO AID LEAGUE URGED

Leaders of Labor Organizations  
Sign Manifesto Calling for  
Pooling of Resources for the  
World's Industrial Recovery

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—Fol-  
lowing a resolution passed at the re-  
cent Trade Union Congress, instruct-  
ing the parliamentary committee to  
cooperate to the fullest extent in the  
national propaganda in favor of the  
League of Nations, prominent leaders  
of the organizations of Labor, includ-  
ing W. Adamson, M. P., J. R. Clynes,  
Arthur Henderson, Harry Gosling,  
R. Snellie and J. H. Thomas, have  
signed a manifesto which states that  
the post-war situation can only be  
successfully met by a universal pool-  
ing of resources for the industrial re-  
covery of the world.

As the standard of life is the main  
factor in the cost of production, inter-  
national machinery is necessary for  
the purpose of raising it. The League  
of Nations with international labor  
forces should supply this need. The  
League, the manifesto points out,  
would not supplant but supplement the  
"Internationale," they are not rivals  
but friends working together for the  
same end, peace.

The League of Nations, the man-  
ifesto states, is the greatest experiment  
ever tried. The hope of humanity lies  
in its success. It can only succeed,  
if it be a real league of the peoples  
and not merely a league of govern-  
ments. To this end it is necessary  
that every individual shall take an in-  
structive and active interest. It can  
only succeed if all sections of public  
opinion are firmly united behind it.  
The manifesto concludes by point-  
ing out that the object of the League  
of Nations union is to serve as a  
national channel for putting forward  
such amendments as may be neces-  
sary in the League of Nations Con-  
stitution and machinery. The Union  
should, therefore, be supported by  
every man and woman who has at  
heart an enduring peace, the im-  
provement of the standard of life and  
the progress of humanity.

### CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENCY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The can-  
didates for the presidential elections  
are, according to well-informed polit-  
ical circles, Mr. Deschanel, Mr. Clemen-  
tine, Pichon, and Mr. Jonnart,  
Senator for Pas-de-Calais, and former  
High Commissioner of Algeria. The  
new Chamber will meet for the first  
time on December 10.

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## ALL STEEL STRIKE FACTORS BLAMED

United States Senate Committee  
Report Censures Employers for  
Declining to Confer and Labor  
for Refusal to Delay Walkout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—To anyone who followed the hear-  
ings on the steel strike recently held  
by the Senate Education and Labor  
Committee, at which the representa-  
tives of the United States Steel Cor-  
poration and the American Federation of  
Labor were heard, it was obvious that  
the report of the committee must, of  
necessity, find that both sides were  
at fault.  
In the report, issued on Saturday,  
Judge Gary was blamed for his re-  
fusal to confer with representatives  
of Labor. The committee admitted that  
he might well refuse to deal with  
W. Z. Foster, the organizer with a  
record as a radical, but refusal to  
meet any of the representatives of  
organized Labor when it was ad-  
mitted that at least a part of the  
men employed by the United States  
Steel Corporation were organized, was  
disapproved by the committee. The  
men in the steel works had grievan-  
ces, and they should have been  
heard by representatives of their own  
choosing, it was declared.

### Organizers Censured

The Labor organizers were cen-  
sured for failing to heed the request of  
the President to postpone the strike,  
and giving ground for the belief that  
the radicals were in control of the situ-  
ation. Despite Mr. Foster's disavowal  
of some part of his former syndicalist  
doctrines, it was held that he had  
really experienced little change of  
heart, and was now "in the heyday of  
his power." The committee criticized  
the system under which men worked  
for 10 or 12 hours a day, especially  
foreigners who, under such conditions,  
could not attend evening schools and  
had no opportunity to become Ameri-  
canized.

The committee had some construc-  
tive recommendations to make, as well  
as criticisms, the chief being that Con-  
gress should authorize a mediation  
board with well defined powers, some-  
thing like those of the War Labor  
Board, having the power of compul-  
sory investigation, but not of compul-  
sory arbitration. That is practically  
what the Labor delegates asked for at  
the recent industrial conference, and  
which was denied them.

### Collective Bargaining Favored

The committee expressed its sym-  
pathy with collective bargaining, but did  
not think the steel strikers had taken  
the right method of obtaining it. The  
American Federation of Labor was ac-  
cused of making a mistake, and of  
losing public sympathy, by permitting  
control to pass from the hands of  
those who believe in fundamental  
American government and into the  
control of those who have stood for  
intense radicalism. The committee  
made the following declaration re-  
garding the causes of the strike and  
the points subject to criticism:

1. The steel strike should have been postponed, at the President's request.
2. The underlying cause of the strike was the determination of the American Federation of Labor to organize the steel industry.
3. The leaders in the steel industry had a just complaint relative to the long hours of service on the part of some of them.
4. The steel workers had the right to have representatives of their own choosing present grievances to their employers.
5. The question of wages is not involved in the controversy.
6. That behind this strike there is a considerable element of I. W. W., anarchists, and revolutionists.

### Federal Board Urged

Recommendations were made as follows:  
1. Creation of a permanent federal industrial commission, similar to the War Labor Board, to have large powers in mediation and conciliation,

## LABOR FEDERATION DEFIES POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT

Official Statement Condemns the  
Court's Action in Restraining  
Coal Strike Leaders and Calls  
for Sympathetic Support

## PREMIER DISCUSSES TURKISH SITUATION

Mr. Lloyd George at Lord May-  
or's Banquet Declares Turkish  
Misgovernment Shall End and  
Black Sea Gates Be Free

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The  
Adriatic, Turkey and Russia were dis-  
cussed by Mr. Lloyd George at the  
Lord Mayor's Guildhall banquet yes-  
terday. "Despite the passions aroused,"  
he said, "the Adriatic question will be  
solved compatibly with the interests  
and honor of Italy and with justice to  
the nationalities emancipated from  
Austria."  
"As to Turkey," the Premier added,  
"there is complete agreement among  
the Allies on the fundamental prin-  
ciples of the Turkish settlement. We  
are agreed that Turkish misgovern-  
ment in the lands populated by  
Greeks, Arabs and Armenians shall  
end, and that the Black Sea gates must  
be free to all nations and no longer  
thrustured to Turkey."

The Premier said that he did not  
like the Russian outlook, where signs  
indicated a more prolonged and  
anguishful struggle. What he dreaded  
was an interminable swaying battle  
devastating a country essential to the  
world's prospects. Recalling the Su-  
preme Council's efforts to organize  
peace among the warring sections, Mr.  
Lloyd George said:

"I hope that the time is not distant  
when the powers will be able to re-  
new that attempt with a better pros-  
pect of success." The Premier char-  
acterized the gifts of equipment and  
military aid to the Russians who had  
helped to fight Germany as a debt  
of honor. Britain had given them the  
opportunity to equip their sons to free  
themselves. "We cannot afford to con-  
tinue so costly an intervention in an  
interminable civil war," he declared.  
"Our troops are out of Russia; frankly,  
I am glad. Russia is a quicksand. I  
hope when winter induces all sections  
to reflect and reconsider the situa-  
tion, the opportunity may arise for  
the great powers to promote peace in  
Russia."

## UNION PRESSING FOR PROMPT SETTLEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The  
National Union of Railwaymen is  
pressing for prompt settlement of the  
wages negotiations, according to a  
statement by J. H. Thomas, after a  
special delegate conference of the  
union yesterday. Mr. Thomas stated  
that the conference had considered  
the whole question of negotiations  
since the strike and had proposed  
some new machinery. "They had also,"  
he said, expressed their "strong de-  
termination" to get the present wages  
negotiations settled "promptly and in-  
cidentally, satisfactorily."

Continuing, Mr. Thomas stated:  
"They clearly intimated that they  
loyally accepted the terms of settle-  
ment, relying upon the executive's  
statement that they felt sure that the  
result of the negotiations would jus-  
tify their confidence in the executive's  
decisions to effect a settlement of the  
strike. They have, however, made it  
perfectly clear that the executive must  
immediately press for settlement. That  
is being done, and a meeting with the  
Prime Minister was arranged for next  
Thursday afternoon."

## DEFENSE PUBLISHED OF SOVIET SYSTEM

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The  
"Populaire," a Socialist organ sup-  
porting the upholders of Bolshevism,  
today has issued an elaborate defense  
of the Soviet Government. An appeal  
for a general strike is published "to  
result in ending the policy of interven-  
tion in Russia" and prepare France for  
"new elections."  
The lack of coal and the high cost  
of living are considered by the Bol-  
shevist Party as useful factors to pre-  
pare the way for "direct action." An  
attempt to bring about a workers'  
strike in sympathy with Bolshevism  
Russia failed completely yesterday be-  
fore a loyalty mass meeting of  
workers.

### PARIS LEGION POST ORGANIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Friday)—The  
American Legion Paris Post No. 1 was  
formally organized last evening at  
the office of General Connor. The  
officers and enlisted men of the Ameri-  
can expeditionary force signed a  
petition for a charter, and as soon as  
this is granted by the parent body in  
the United States the Paris post will  
become an accomplished fact.

## LABOR FEDERATION DEFIES POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT

Official Statement Condemns the  
Court's Action in Restraining  
Coal Strike Leaders and Calls  
for Sympathetic Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Defiance of the government in its  
legal proceedings against the strike  
of bituminous coal miners was voiced  
last night in a statement issued by the  
executive committee of the American  
Federation of Labor, which unquali-  
fiedly condemned the injunction ob-  
tained on Saturday by the government  
from the United States Court at  
Indianapolis, in which officials of the  
United Mine Workers of America were  
commanded to cancel the order for  
the strike by 6 p. m. on Tuesday.

"By all the facts in the case, the  
miners' strike is justified," the state-  
ment says. "We endorse it. We are  
convinced of the justice of the miners'  
cause. We pledge the miners the full  
support of the American Federation of  
Labor, and appeal to the workers and  
the citizenship of our country to give  
like indorsement and aid to the men  
engaged in this momentous struggle."

The clear implication of this state-  
ment, which was corroborated by the  
order of the members of the execu-  
tive council when the long meeting  
broke up, was that it notified the of-  
ficials of the union and the rank and  
file of the miners that they will have  
the moral and financial support of or-  
ganized Labor if the officials, in the  
meeting they will hold in Indianapolis  
today, decide to defy the court and  
refuse to call off the strike.

### Issue Squarely Joined

Compared with the situation pre-  
cipitated by the clear-cut acceptance  
of organized Labor of the challenge of  
the United States Government, the  
crisis preceding the passage of the  
Adamson Act looked insignificant  
viewed here on Sunday night. Bol-  
stered up by the declaration of the  
American Federation of Labor, there  
is little reason to hope that the strike  
will end, even if the leaders are sent  
to jail for contempt of court.  
"Then what?" is the question asked  
in favor of a situation unique in  
history. There is a strong feeling in  
responsible quarters that the court  
action was rather precipitate, in face  
of determined position of men out  
on strike. There is a feeling that if  
the men were given a little longer  
time to consider the consequences  
of their actions there could have been  
found a way out whereby Labor could  
have saved its face without the govern-  
ment insisting upon its stand for  
the enforcement of the law to the  
letter.

### Situation Critical

There was no attempt by Samuel  
Gompers, president of the American  
Federation of Labor, or other mem-  
bers of the executive council, to dis-  
guise the feeling that the most critical  
situation in the history of organized  
Labor in the United States will develop  
if the strike is continued despite the  
injunction of the United States Court.  
It was learned that the executive coun-  
cil discussed all the consequences  
which were calculated to come from  
such a radical course, and made some  
tentative plans, though it was not in-  
dicated that systematic strikes would  
be recommended at this time.

The order from the court directed  
officials of the miners to present satis-  
factory evidence that the strike would  
be called off by 10 o'clock tomorrow  
morning. If the district presidents,  
members of the executive board, and  
the wage scale committee of the United  
Mine Workers of America, in their  
meeting in Indianapolis today, decline  
to obey the order, all the officials  
named in the order will be in con-  
tempt of court. The court itself would  
decide whether they should be fined  
or imprisoned. One of the questions  
discussed at the meeting of the ex-  
ecutive council of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor yesterday, it was said,  
was that of financing bonds for any  
labor leaders arrested.

Most of the statement issued last  
night dealt with the hardship of the  
miner's life, with the events leading  
up to the order for a strike, and with  
practical difficulties under the rules  
of the union that would be met by the  
officials in calling off the strike.

### Court Order Criticized

The statement then takes up the  
strike from the time the government  
intervened and says in part:  
"Never in the history of our country  
has any such a mandatory order been  
obtained or even applied for by the gov-  
ernment or by



would not apply the law to the workers' effort to obtain improved working conditions. Every assurance from the highest authority of our government was given that the law would not be so applied.

#### President's Words Quoted

"In the course of President Wilson's address to the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor, November, 1917, among other things he said: 'While we are fighting for freedom, we must see, among other things, that Labor is free, and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of Labor are not rendered more onerous by the war, but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of Labor are improved, are not blocked or checked. That we must do.'

"The autocratic action of our government in these proceedings is of such a nature that it staggers the human mind. In a free country, to conceive of a government applying for and obtaining a restraining order prohibiting the officials of a Labor organization from contributing their own money for the purpose of producing food for women and children that might be starving, is something that, when known, will shock the sensibilities of man and will cause resentment. Surely the thousands of men who are lying in France under the soil, whose blood was offered for the freedom of the world, never dreamed that so shortly afterwards in their own country 450,000 workers, endeavoring to better their working conditions, would have the government decide that they were not entitled to the assistance of their fellow men, and that their wives and children should starve by order of the government.

#### Abuse of Injunction Charged

"It is a well established principle that the inherent purpose of the injunction process, where there is no other adequate remedy at law, was for the purpose of protecting property and property rights only, thereby exercising the equity power of the courts to prevent immediate and irreparable injury.

"It was never intended, and there is no warrant of the law in all our country to use the injunction power of equity courts to curtail personal rights or regulate personal relations. It was never intended to take the place of government by law substituting personal and discretionary government.

"The Lever Act provides its own penalties for violators of its provisions. The injunction issued in this case has for its purpose, not a trial by court and a jury, but an order of the court predicated upon the assumption that the law might be violated, and by which the defendants may be brought before the court for contempt and without any trial by jury.

"We declare that the proceedings in this case are unwarranted, as they are unparalleled in the history of our country, and we declare that it is an injustice which not only the workers, but all liberty-loving Americans, will repudiate and demand redress. The citizenship of our country cannot afford to permit the establishment or maintenance of a principle which strikes at the very foundation of justice and freedom.

"To restore confidence in the Constitution of our country and the respect, due the courts, this injunction should be withdrawn and the records cleansed from so outrageous a proceeding."

#### Strike Leaders Meet

#### Miners' Executive Board to Decide on Compliance With Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — With the admonition of Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States Court hanging over them, the members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America gathered here to make a decision today as to what course shall be followed by the union in the bituminous coal strike.

In issuing a mandatory injunction ordering the leaders of the miners to rescind the strike order before 6 p.m. tomorrow, Judge Anderson gave solemn warning in these words:

"I assume that they are law-abiding gentlemen, and will obey. If they don't the court will make them do it. The counsel for the government has well said that there cannot be an 'imperium in imperio' in this country."

Pending the meeting of the executive board, the union leaders here are making no comments on the court's orders, they realize that a refusal to obey the orders will undoubtedly result in their being sent to jail. Prior to the court action, there was some talk to the effect that the leaders will go to jail before they submit. The radical element among the miners would approve such a course, but the conservative element is not inclined to push the issue that far.

A copy of the order rescinding the strike must be submitted to Judge Anderson by 10 a. m. tomorrow.

A refusal by the executive board to comply with the court's order to rescind the strike order might also lead to prosecution under the Lever Food and Fuel Control Act, it is also pointed out.

With the strike order rescinded, the strike will resolve itself into a question for each individual miner to decide as to whether or not he desires to go back to work. During the arguments in court, Judge Anderson pointed out that "not a single man is required to work." In answer to the miners' contention the courts have repeatedly upheld the right of a man to quit personal service. Judge Anderson said two miners who work with their hands cannot conspire to quit work and limit production.

## DRIVE AGAINST REVOLUTIONISTS

### Round-Up by Federal Agents Results in Hundreds of Arrests—Many Are Members of Union of Russian Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Under the personal direction of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, who is aided by the officials of the Bureau of Immigration, the federal government is engaged in a sweeping endeavor to rid the country of hosts of alien anarchists, dangerous radicals, Bolsheviks, and revolutionists, who for months have been conducting activities and propaganda designed to undermine constitutional government and overthrow law and order in the United States.

The round-up of the anarchists, started in the big eastern cities on Friday night, resulted in hundreds of arrests, the radicals taken into custody largely being members of the Union of Russian Workers, an organization with 100 branches whose program is the negation of all law, society, and government. Literature and propaganda seized in the government round-up shows conclusively, it is declared, that this organization was the most vicious and most dangerous of all the radical organizations in the United States. Scores of the leaders are now in the hands of federal authorities, and under orders telegraphed by Mr. Palmer, district attorneys throughout the country began to prepare the government's case against the suspects apprehended.

#### Deportation Likely

Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration, participated with the Department of Justice in getting the radicals into the dragnet. It was intimated that deportation proceedings against all taken in the raid would be carried out. Hearings will begin today in several districts to ascertain facts as to nationality, with a view to the deportation of convicted alien anarchists. In many cases, it was learned, the government already has all the needed data to begin deportation at once with the ringleaders in the Russian union movement.

It was estimated by federal officials that the Russian Union had a membership of 7000 to 8000 and comprised within its ranks the most dangerous radicals now in the United States. The complete sweeping out of this organization, it was said, would go a long way to rid the country of the alien Bolshevik to whom so much of the labor unrest in the crowded industrial centers has been attributed. The government, however, will not confine the present campaign to root out Bolshevism to the Russian union, but will continue active operations against radicals of foreign birth, hundreds of whom are known to be working independently of the Russian union.

#### Literature Seized

The mass of propaganda literature, together with other evidences of subversive activities, such as counterfeit plants and bomb-making material, seized in the raids, will be submitted by the government as evidence against the arrested radicals. Although nothing was said about it, federal agents working in close concert with the police and detective agencies of the big cities, like New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, have for weeks been making preparation for the drive on anarchy so that when the time to move came these agents had little difficulty arresting the suspects. The success with which the drive met is regarded by officials of the Department of Justice as a good beginning for the stamping out of Bolshevik activities in the United States.

The statement issued by the Department of Justice on Saturday said: "More than 200 Russian Reds, one of them with all the materials for making a bomb in his possession, were taken into custody last night by agents of the Department of Justice in a raid that covered more than 15 of the largest industrial centers of this country."

"Raiders captured a complete counterfeiting plant at Newark, N. J. This included plates, presses, and bank notes ready for circulation. Red flags, guns, revolvers, and thousands of pieces of literature were also taken by the Department of Justice agents."

"The Reds taken into custody were all leaders of the Union of Russian Workers. This organization has more than 7000 members throughout the country, and has been engaged in active propaganda against the present form of government for many months. It has many locals scattered throughout the country. Last night's raids included leaders of the organization in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Akron and Youngstown, Ohio, Baltimore, Newark and Elizabeth, N. J.; Hartford, Waterbury, Ansonia, Bridgeport, New Haven and Seymour, Connecticut."

"Romen Mosichok, organizer of the union at Trenton, N. J., had the material for making bombs in his room at 109 Pemberton Street."

"These articles included gunpowder, copper and brass wire, electric batteries, wax paper, etc. Mosichok, when taken into custody, admitted that he had been a member of the organization since December, 1915."

"The Union of Russian Workers believes more in mass action, including armed action in time of great national strife. Its principles do not favor the Bolshevik form of government, but they are willing to accept the support of any radical or group of men as an expedient for furthering their own particular needs. And while not sup-

porting the Bolshevik move in this country openly, they are secretly supporting it in order that they may through it achieve their ends."

### Many Arrests in New York

#### Several Hundred Suspects Held on Charges Growing Out of Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Several hundred revolutionary and radical suspects were seized in raids on their gathering places on Saturday by the city police, agents of the Department of Justice and members of the state police, armed with warrants issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo to the joint legislative committee to investigate seditious activities in the State of New York of which Senator Clayton R. Lusk is chairman. The raids were made on the strength of evidence gathered by the Lusk committee. About 100 of the 500 or more taken to Police Headquarters were arrested on charges of criminal anarchy. The more than 70 radical meeting places raided were practically all connected with the Communist Party, the group which broke away from the Socialist Party to form an organization of I. W. W., anarchists, and other radicals who advocate the violent overthrow of the existing order, and included the main headquarters of the party on East 10th Street.

Editorial offices and printing shops were forcibly entered and great quantities of radical literature seized and taken to Police Headquarters for examination. Much of this was printed in foreign languages. Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney-General, said that the 50 radical foreign language publications in the city, many of which were raided on Saturday, were the backbone of the "Red" movement in the city, and that one object of the raid was to discover plans believed to have been prepared for inciting future labor disturbances like those at Seattle, Washington, and Gary, Indiana, which, he thought, were largely due to inflammatory literature printed in New York and financed with the aid of wealthy parlor Bolsheviks.

Among the prisoners brought in was "Jim" Larkin, the Irish Labor agitator, whose passport for England the British consul recently refused to visé, it was said. He claimed protection of the Irish Republic, of which he said he was a citizen. Prisoners taken included members of Lettish, Ukrainian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Russian, German, Hungarian, Italian, Spanish, and Jewish branches of the Communist Party, in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

### Communists Defiant

#### Prosecution Cannot Stop Agitation, Say Speakers in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A mass meeting attended by about 2500 persons at which agents of the United States Department of Justice were present and took stenographic notes of speeches, was held here yesterday afternoon as the local end of an announced country-wide celebration by radicals of the second anniversary of the Soviet Republic in Russia. The Chicago meeting was held under the auspices of the Communist Party of America and the city central committee of the Communist Party of Chicago and vicinity. An admission of 30 cents was charged and in addition a collection of several hundred dollars was taken up.

Speakers declared that deportations could not stop radical agitation in the United States, and it was announced by Dr. S. A. Koopnagle, of Chicago, chairman of the meeting, that another mass meeting would be held next Sunday afternoon "to protest against the Tears of America."

He said the Communist Party was a party of action, and the powers that be were threatening its leaders and trying to scare them, but the party would not be threatened or scared by anybody, not even by the Supreme Being. The party, he declared, would carry its agitation and work right along. The best speakers the party had in the United States, he announced, would be brought to Chicago for next Sunday from New York City, Boston, or wherever they happened to be.

Raids here have resulted in the detention of 185 persons, of whom 50 were held after being questioned. Fifteen deportation warrants have been issued by the local immigration bureau, and Edward J. Brennan, chief of the local bureau of investigation, is planning criminal proceedings against certain of the prisoners on charges of transporting anarchistic literature by mail and express. Literature of the Union of Russian Workers seized is said to advocate assassination of officials and destruction of property.

#### Michigan Arrests Number 400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Federal agents in raids begun early Friday night and continuing until yesterday morning arrested in Detroit and in the State more than 400 Russians, many of them confessed anarchists and all said to be radicals of a dangerous character. Government officials announced that the more radical prisoners would be deported.

The Russian organization has been under surveillance for months. It is said by officers that six Bolshevik schools have been in operation here where the soviet form of government has been extolled. Much literature was confiscated in the raids.

#### Ime Kaplan Pleads Guilty

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Ime Kaplan, who led the strike of textile operatives here last winter, pleaded guilty on Saturday of violating the city ordinances by causing circulars to be distributed. He was ordered held in \$1000 bail, pending a decision as to whether he should be accused

also of violating the Anti-Anarchist Law. The circulars called for a celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik revolution by the workers of Lawrence.

### VISCOUNTESS ASTOR'S CANDIDACY UPHELD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PLYMOUTH, England (Friday)—Nominations for the Sutton division of Plymouth were today made as follows: Viscountess Astor, Coalition Unionist, Isaac Foot, Liberal, and W. T. Gay, Labor candidate. Polling takes place on November 15 and the result will be declared on November 28. Mr. Lloyd George has sent Lady Astor a letter upholding her candidature.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PLYMOUTH, England (Saturday)—Lady Astor has received a message from the Premier cordially recommending her candidature to the electors of Plymouth. The message reads: "I am very glad to hear that you have been nominated to contest Plymouth as a Coalition Unionist. I hope the electors of Sutton division will return you to Parliament by a large majority."

"Now that women have been enfranchised I think it important that there should be a certain number of women in Parliament in order to represent the women's point of view. There are a good many questions regarding housing, child welfare, food, drink and prices in which it would be of immense advantage both to the Nation and to the House of Commons to have a woman's point of view presented by a woman, and your sympathies were genuinely with the people long before you had any notion of becoming a candidate yourself and even before woman suffrage became an accomplished fact."

"The study you have given these subjects for many years well qualifies you to speak about them. I further know the hard, devoted and unselfish work you did during the war in behalf of the wounded and how your house became a home for thousands of men stricken on the battlefield. I have seen many wounded passed through Cliveden Hospital and know the feelings of gratitude and affection they feel for the tenderness and cheer which you brought them."

"I therefore cordially recommend your candidature to the electors of Plymouth and trust they will return you at the head of the poll."

### PREPARATIONS FOR POINCARÉ RECEPTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of President and Mrs. Poincaré on Monday on their brief visit to London en route for Glasgow, where the President is to be installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University. The vessel with the President on board will be escorted into Dover by four British destroyers, and as the harbor is approached salutes will be fired.

On landing Prince Albert will receive the President on behalf of the King, who, with the Queen, will be waiting to greet the distinguished guest at the station in London. Many notables will also be present to receive the President at the station, where a procession will be formed which will drive through the streets, lined with troops, to Buckingham Palace, where the King will entertain Mr. Poincaré at a banquet in the evening.

On Tuesday, a luncheon will be given to the President by the Lord Mayor and Corporation at the Guildhall and on Wednesday Mr. Poincaré will travel to Scotland, where he will be installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University on Thursday.

President Poincaré's installation was postponed owing to the war and the present ceremony is taking place almost at the end of his term of office. Mr. Bonar Law having been elected to succeed him on October 25.

### SEPARATION OF STATE AND CHURCH FAVORED

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (Thursday)—Separation of the church and State is desired by Tzecho-Slovakia in the interest of both, Prof. T. G. Masaryk, President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, declares in an open letter to Cardinal Skrbenski, Archbishop of Olmutz, in response to a request from the latter for cooperation between the State and the church. Such cooperation, President Masaryk insists, can be obtained only by complete severance of the State and the church, which he hoped can be brought about amicably.

"In my opinion," says the President in his letter, "the policy of the Vatican is that adopted by it in the United States. By the severance of the church and the State and taking religion out of politics, I desire to raise our standard of ethics."

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### AMUSEMENTS

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Even. at 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:10

JOHN GOLDEN Presents

"3 Wise Fools"

## FURTHER DEMANDS MADE ON GERMANY

### Note Handed to German Delegation Specifies Punishment for Infraction of Obligations Imposed by the Armistice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The note of the Supreme Council, which was handed to the German delegation on Wednesday was made public today. The note makes it a condition of the protocol to the Peace Treaty consequent upon the coming into force of the Versailles Treaty, that Germany shall sign a second protocol specifying the fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the armistice agreement.

As punishment for infractions of the armistice conventions, Germany must deliver to the allied and associated powers the light cruisers Königsberg, Pillau, Graudenz, Regensburg and Strassburg within 90 days, as well as a number of floating docks, floating cranes, tugs and dredges to a total displacement of 400,000 tons, also a complete list of floating docks, cranes, tugs, dredges which are German property, and machinery engines.

Four submarines are also to be given up and a payment is to be made to the allied and associated powers to the total value of the exported air material estimated by the aerial control commission provided for by the Peace Treaty. The protocol ends as follows: "In case Germany should not fulfill these obligations within the time specified, the allied and associated powers reserve the right to have recourse to any coercive measures, military or otherwise, which they may deem appropriate."

#### Greeks and Smyrna Report

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Supreme Council devoted its session on Saturday to the discussion of the Smyrna report recently made by the Inter-Allied Commission. Mr. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, made a long statement on the situation in Smyrna giving the Greek point of view and taking exception to many parts of the report. No decision was taken and the report will not be made public until Mr. Venizelos' remarks are discussed.

### INDUSTRIAL COURTS BILL IS ADVANCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons yesterday the Industrial Courts Bill passed its second reading, a motion for its rejection being negatived without division after a somewhat dull debate in which the bill was well if not enthusiastically supported.

Sir R. S. Horne, the Labor Minister (Coalition Unionist), moving the second reading of the bill, won the approval of the House in an admirably

lucid speech, outlining the scope and history of the measure. Answering objections to a continued state of interference in wage questions, he pointed out that industrial conditions were still abnormal and, therefore, that the advantage to employers of stability outweighed the disadvantages of fixing wages. The bill, therefore, proposed to stabilize the wages fixed by the interim arbitration board until September 30 next and to establish a permanent court of arbitration and courts of inquiry for an equitable settlement of industrial disputes.

Mr. Robert explained the withdrawal of the proposed compulsory clause in the bill, referred to the failure of compulsion in Australia and Canada, and stated that because of Labor's rooted objection to compulsion, an industrial court on voluntary lines at present offered the best prospect of a peaceful settlement of disputes.

J. R. Clynes (Labor), while welcoming the terms and spirit of the Labor Minister's speech, objected to the bill introducing two important new features if the industrial system, and regretted that the stabilization of wages had not alone been dealt with. He strongly opposed the power enabling the court of inquiry in the bill to compel trades unions to produce documents bearing on questions in dispute, and intimated that the Labor Party would press for a substantial amendment on this point. The Labor Party, however, he declared, was not opposed to the spirit of the bill, provided full opportunity were given for discussing important details.

G. J. Wardle (Labor), replying to the criticism leveled at the bill, assured Labor that the reference in the bill to the Arbitration Act of 1889 disguised no subtle attempt to make the awards of the industrial courts binding and urged the immediate passage of the bill into law. The bill was read for the second time.

### SHIPS RELEASED AT NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With the return of longshoremen to work after their four-weeks' tie-up of the port of New York, a number of steamers are preparing to depart for foreign ports. The Lapland of the White Star line and the Rochambeau of the French line sailed on Saturday, and announced has been made that the Saxonia and the Caronia of the Cunard line are coaled and ready to sail today and Wednesday, respectively. The Nieuw Amsterdam and the Rotterdam of the Holland-American line are preparing to sail soon for Rotterdam by way of Plymouth and Boulogne, although their coal supply has not yet been assured, and it is possible that the embargo declared by the government on coal for vessels flying foreign flags may hold them back. Signs are already posted in railroad stations to the effect that train service has been curtailed owing to shortage of coal.

#### Fund for Steel Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A strike fund of about \$165,000 in cash, with pledges amounting to about \$315,000,

more, was raised at a meeting of city trade unions at Madison Square Garden on Saturday, after William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel strikers, had told the story of the strike and of his ejection from Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Joseph D. Cannon, organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, said the money would help the steel strikers win more quickly, and added that the United States was facing a most serious situation. Resolutions were adopted condemning the deportation of interned enemy aliens.

#### Union Butchers Cut Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Union butchers on strike in Chicago have opened a retail butcher shop of their own, and are selling fresh meats at a fraction of the usual retail price. The first shop was opened here on Halsted Street, where a saloon formerly had been located. The union market sold pork loin at 26 cents, in comparison with a price of 40 cents at regular retail shops, and other meats at proportionately low prices. The butchers went out on strike when employers refused to pay them \$40 a week. The striking employees had been drawing \$30 a week.

### PRINTING SHOPS TO RESUME OPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A number of large printing shops in this city are expected to resume operations today as a result of the breaks in the ranks of the seceding unions. The International Printers Pressmen's Association announced yesterday that about two-thirds of the members of the outlawed unions had applied to be reinstated in the international organization and were exchanging their old union cards for new ones. Officers of the international say they are making arrangements to take the men back in groups, and believe that the tie-up is practically over. It is believed also that the compositors will return from their "vacations" at once.

The New York Printing Trades Council on Saturday issued a statement signed by local presidents of the photo engravers, stereotypers, bookbinders, and other unions which had disapproved of the strike, saying that in order to bring about a satisfactory settlement it would be necessary for the members of the seceding unions to reaffiliate with the national organization, unless still more work is to be driven out of the city to be handled by union men and encouraged to remain permanently.

#### COMMENT ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The German propaganda office has transmitted a note in which, it is stated, the German press remarks, that in his Strasbourg speech Mr. Clemenceau avoided all heinous attacks against Germany.

"Say it with Flowers"

## New England Flower Week

The Florists of New England in conjunction with the Society of American Florists and Allied Societies have chosen this week opening Armistice Day—to display exhibitions in every flower shop and conservatory to demonstrate the National Slogan.

You are invited to see what has been accomplished by our local producers whose experience in their profession is truly characteristic.

The Florists Association of Boston

Armistice Week  
Nov. 10 to Nov. 15





## THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Harnessing the Earth's Steam

Speaking in his recent presidential address to the British Association of Scientific Knowledge, of the possibilities of attempting to obtain new sources of power in Great Britain by sinking a 12-mile shaft, Sir Charles Parsons mentioned two places in Italy where such bore holes have been made which discharge large volumes of high pressure steam. One is at Larderello, where is generated about 10,000 horsepower by turbines; the other is at Solfatara, near Naples. Larderello is in Tuscany between Florence and Pisa, within an easy carriage drive of Volterra, once one of the ancient confederate cities of Etruria. To the artist and historian, Volterra, tracing its history back to before the Christian era, with its beautiful medieval cathedral which owes much to the workmanship of Pisano, the first of that famous line of Italian sculptors, ending with Michael Angelo, will be of chief interest, but Larderello will draw the archeologist with its huge borax and soda works, where for miles the earth is enveloped with steam and its surface incrustated with sulphur and sulphate of iron. Solfatara, to the west of Naples, in the Phlegrean fields, is a locality which from time immemorial has been the scene of tremendous volcanic activity. Here Hellenic civilization first gained a footing, and with these lovely plains, bordering on the Mediterranean, the poems of Homer and of Virgil are intimately associated. Innumerable palatial villas belonging to Roman nobles, with their hanging gardens and many terraces, once fronted the turquoise bay.

### Settling a Strike in Africa

Although the plan is not capable of wide application, the tale of a strike in central Africa, told by an exploring member of the English Royal Anthropological Institute, is pleasant reading for the promptness with which the matter was settled. The explorer was journeying by water, and, coming to an African village where he needed a new relay of paddlers, he found that all the available paddlers had "struck," not for higher wages but against any paddling whatever. The expedition was held up, and the men who refused to paddle stood apart and evidently considered the plight of the explorer a matter of considerable unsympathetic amusement. The explorer, however, thought he saw a way out. He asked some of the women of the village to come aboard his boat and sell him food; and as soon as several of them were on board; he unfasted the hawser, the boat swung out from the shore and began to travel with the current. Ashore and afloat anxiety followed. Presently the men who had refused to paddle the explorer were paddling their own little canoes in pursuit, and volubly demanding the return of their womenfolk. The larger craft, and presumably the armament, of the traveler gave him an advantage. He was able to issue an ultimatum. No women, he said in effect, without paddlers, but one woman for every man of the tribe who would agree to help paddle the expedition through the next stage. The men accepted the bargain; and as there were some thirty women on the boat, the expedition got its necessary complement of paddlers, and the strike was over.

### Brusa

Brusa, into which British troops have entered without opposition, was the capital of Bithynia when Trajan appointed Pliny the Younger to govern the province. It was from Brusa, then Prusa, at the foot of Mt. Olympus, that Pliny wrote the letters to Trajan which are among the most interesting of his voluminous correspondence. It is said that Brusa owes its existence to some scheme of Hannibal's, but of the Roman and Bithynian city hardly any trace remains, though Brusa boasts of very fine old Muhammadan mosques. This city of Asia Minor is situated in lovely country, rich in fruit trees and watered by countless springs, and supports a manufacture of silk which should develop unhindered now that the lethargy of Turkish rulers no longer weighs on the city and its inhabitants.

### Parody

It impressed the "Avenir" as pathetic and laughable parody. Under the Arch of Triumph five sandwich-men—never the finest examples of manhood—making their slow, shambling way across from the Champs Elysees to the Avenue of the Porte Maillot, preferring the short cut across to the long way round the great circle of the Place de l'Etoile. Each

man carried, hoisted over his head, a metal plaque painted with the French tricolor, and on the white between the blue and the red figured the lettering of an advertisement. Three months ago through the Arch marched the Grande Armée of the Republic and the proud tricolor of France. "Chant à côté" is the French version of the Greek "parodia"; the streets are ever rich in the amusement which they afford.

### Goats' Milk

Goats, it must be admitted, have never been taken seriously by public opinion in the United States, and the news that the owner of the largest herd in the American northwest is preparing to establish an extensive dairy for the sale of goat milk will probably seem to many rather humorous. As a matter of fact, however, it appears that a promising beginning is already made, and that the city of Seattle, conveniently near the great herd of goats on Cypress Island, in the Puget Sound archipelago, already consumes about a thousand quarts of goats' milk a day. Publicity will perhaps be necessary to overcome the American habit of regarding the goat humorously, and it may take time and patience to prove widely the statement of the owner of the herd that goats' milk is quite as good, if not actually better, than cows' milk. Five cents a day, says he, will pay the cost of keeping a goat whose average milk production is two or three quarts; and two quarts of milk for five cents would make a considerable difference in the food expense of a family. The goat dairy may be more important than it seems; and 10 years from now such dairies may be commonplace.

### Australia's War History

The story of Australia's 400,000 soldiers is to be compressed into 14 volumes which will deal with Rabaul, Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine, France and the Royal Australian Navy. The greater portion of the work will be written by Mr. C. E. W. Bean, and by Mr. H. S. Gullett, official war correspondents. The records of each fighting unit will be included in the war history, and war activities in Australia will be also embodied.

### Mr. and Mrs. Ebert

A domestic picture comes out of Germany. One sees the home of President Friedrich Ebert, where Mrs. Ebert is busy cutting out and sewing the President's shirts. "Most men are a little stupid," says Mrs. Ebert, looking up from her work, "and some are a trifle mad, but Fritz is a good man. The great trouble with the fatherland is that Fritz and all like him were prevented from serving earlier. We never grieved before Prussianism, and we never shouted with the proletariat. We were the solid, hard-working German people, and we had nothing to say at all. It was a great pity." It is said that when President Ebert came to prominence, Mrs. Ebert was immediately besieged by dress-makers, those who had been wont to garb royalty under the old régime, and that the wife of the President gave them a cold reception. Presumably she told them, as she has told reporters, that in her opinion "every woman should cook and sew, while every man should grow something good to eat." For the Eberts have been poor, and with six children in the family, Mrs. Ebert found it well worth while to make her own and the family's clothing, and became expert in finding food bargains in the Berlin shops. For that matter, the able woman is said to cut and edit her husband's speeches as well as his shirts; and again one hears her, looking up from her sewing: "Yes, I prune his speeches sometimes. Every man needs a woman to guide him a bit. Most men are a little stupid, and some are a trifle mad. But Fritz is a good man."

### FRENCH-CANADIAN AS A LANGUAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The common idea that there is a distinct French-Canadian patois or dialect was refuted by Dr. Victor Morin, a French-Canadian scholar, speaking at the American Women's Club of Montreal. Dr. Morin asserted that the authorities in the capital of the United States used French-Canadian stenographers for their official French correspondence in war time; that many books by French-Canadian stenographers for and published in Paris, and that the French-Canadian soldiers of the Canadian expeditionary forces fraternized without the slightest difficulty with the soldiers of the French Republic and even understood the rapid, often more or less colloquial, conversation of the Parisian boulevardier. Dr. Morin admitted that the language of the two countries differed slightly in pronunciation, articulation, and local idiom, but he contended that the difference was exactly the same as that existing between the English spoken in the streets of London and that heard in Montreal. A patois existed, said Dr. Morin, in certain provinces of France, notably Brittany; but as most of the French-Canadian settlers came from Normandy and Anjou, where the purest type of the language has always been spoken, old land influences could not be credited with the patois idea.

Dr. Morin reviewed the work of the French-Canadian authors of the nineteenth century, more particularly of the last half of the nineteenth century. Cremazie was named as the first bard of the French-Canadians, and to the influence which emanated from his little bookshop in Quebec was due the inspiration which first prompted Frechette to immortalize in verse his people and his land. Garneau's "History of Canada" was also mentioned as making a deep impression on French-Canadian writers in addition to being a valuable record of historical events.

## ARNOLDARBORETUM IN LATE FALL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There are few places on the globe where so great a variety of autumn coloring can be found as in the famous Arnold Arboretum near Boston. That is because nowhere else have so many different plants with brilliant autumn foliage and handsome fruits been assembled. Then, too, there is no other place where they can be so easily and so conveniently studied. This is a matter of special importance to garden makers just now because increasing emphasis is being laid on the value of trees and shrubs which give color to the home grounds late in the season. The coming of winter finds the average garden drab and dreary. Yet this is not necessary, for it is quite possible to choose ornamental plants which will give a note of cheer not only in the fall but long after the snow flies. One need only stroll along the Arboretum paths to realize the truth of this statement. There is color everywhere now, and will be for months to come. For that matter, there are even blooms, the blossoms of the native witch-hazel, *Hammamelis virginiana*, appearing here and there with unexpected suddenness. Later in the winter the Japanese witch-hazels will blossom, making a striking show against the leafless boughs and deep snows.

### Late Blossoms

Until very recently there have been as handsome blossoms as could be found in midsummer, for the native shrub called *Gordonia Alatanah* has flowers almost equal to those of the Camellia, whose relative it is, and holds them until the middle of October. This plant has a curious history, dating back to the year 1765, when it was discovered by John Bartram on the banks of the Altamaha River in Georgia. A few years later another traveler visited this region and like Mr. Bartram introduced plants to garden cultivation. Then the *Gordonia* completely disappeared from its original haunts. Scores of naturalists have sought it since, but not a single specimen has been found, so that it is only as it grows in gardens here and there that it may now be seen.

The lovely *Daphne Genkwa* of the mountains of central Europe exhibits a few belated flowers until late in October. Some of the heathers, too, particularly the Cornish heather, flower abundantly until the coming of hard frosts. This is one of the few heathers that can be grown in New England.

### November Hawthorns

There are at least three species of hawthorns which reach their greatest beauty in early November. One of them is the well-known *Crataegus cordata*, or in common language the Washington thorn. When this tree flowers it is much less impressive than some of its neighbors, but this lack of early beauty is atoned for when fall comes, for then it is seen to be covered with a prodigious number of small, scarlet, shining fruits, which ripen late in October and remain on the trees without change of color until spring. While the fruit is changing the leaves, too, are taking on their autumn hues, and when the bright shades of orange and scarlet reinforce the brilliancy of the fruit, the combination is one to excite the admiration of an artist. Life most of the hawthorns this is a native American tree, thriving in the southern Appalachian region, but being abundant also in southern Missouri.

Another fine hawthorn in the Arboretum collection is *Crataegus nitida*, which comes from the bottomlands of the Mississippi River in Illinois, opposite the city of St. Louis, and has unusually handsome wide-spreading, somewhat pendulous branches. It, too, has brilliant foliage and gay fruits at this season.

The third of the trio is *Crataegus persicifolia*, which gets its name from the fact that it retains its leaves after those of all the other hawthorns have fallen, these leaves being as green as they were in midsummer, even though the branches of the neighboring trees are bare. The specimens in the Arboretum were raised from seed sent from the Paris Museum and the native country of this hawthorn is still unknown, although it is certainly a species of the new world.

### Brilliant Cotoneasters

On Bussey Hill are several splendid specimens of the different Cotoneasters which Ernest H. Wilson, the plant hunter, discovered in China and which are among the finest Asiatic plants yet introduced. Several of them take on brilliant colors at this season, and some hold their bright berries until the holidays. Among the latter is one of special merit. It is called *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, and its wide-spreading, almost prostrate branches, make it an ideal subject for rock gardens.

Not far away is a group of *Calocarpas*, the violet-colored fruit of which is wholly unlike that of any other shrub, and which attracts the attention of all passersby, and commonly elicits many "Ohs" and "Ahs" from those to whom its beauty comes as a sudden revelation. It is one of the most splendid of all fall-fruiting plants, and yet one which is almost unknown in cultivation. The only rival of the *Calocarpas* is *Euonymus*

bungeanus and some of its first cousins, which are found grouped on the Valley Road. Many people are familiar with *Euonymus alatus*, the cork-barked burning bush, which gets its name from the fiery hues of its autumn foliage. The other varieties of *Euonymus* differ from this species because their beauty lies in their highly colored berries which hang by slender threads from rose-colored capsules. Many people who see this shrub for the first time think that it is in full bloom instead of being at the end of its summer cycle. Certainly no shrub which can be grown in any country is more beautiful in the autumn.

## YOWLER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Yowler's history begins one day when the Major said, "If one of those kittens is a tortoise-shell I should like to have it"—and, sure enough, one of them was. Her mother was the cat-in-charge of the sergeant's mess, and the first few weeks of her existence were passed in that imposing corrugated-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"These two had great romps together" iron edifice, under the watchful eye of the Sergeant-Major.

In due course she took up her quarters in the Major's hut, where she at once made herself at home, and showed early signs of that persistence of purpose which was among her chief characteristics. She decided that the only decent place to sleep at night was under the Major's chin, and set at night at discipline in attempting to enforce her views. She shared the hut—if we eliminate the Major—with Nell, a hulking puppy, whom we may call without fear of giving offense, a Macedonian pointer. These two had great romps together, though it was rather a one-sided affair, until Yowler learned to climb out of harm's way, when the pace became too hot for her. She was always a great climber, and when left alone in the hut made a practice of clambering up the wire gauze door-screen, where she hung, spread-eagle, "meowing" loudly when she saw anyone she knew. Hence her name.

### Yowler Changes Her Abode

When the Major went home, Yowler took up her abode with me. We got on remarkably well together in spite of certain differences of opinion. She early learned the meaning of the word "No," though she frequently paid no attention to it. Often, if I was busy reading, she would express a desire to sit on my knee, and when met with a stern refusal, would give me a "nasty look" for a moment, and then retire with an air of resignation which I soon learned was only assumed. I would bury myself in my book again, when suddenly, from some unexpected quarter, she would jump on to my shoulder and so to my knee, and settle down, purring, before I could remonstrate.

Then there was the question of my studs and safety pins. Yowler liked playing with studs, and had an absolute passion for safety pins. If I left them about when I went to bed, they were sure to be missing in the morning. She used to take them from the table, pat them about the floor, and sometimes end by hiding them in my shoes.

She was always anxious for a game at night, after I was in bed. The usual idea was that my hand was a mouse, underneath the blanket; the game became a frenzy of excitement when my other hand became a second mouse, and she could not tell which one would jump next. I used to wake occasionally in the morning to find two large eyes staring at me; and once she knew I was awake it was all up—she was going to play, and I might join in if I liked.

### Yowler and Tiddlywinks

Once when I was away from camp, the mess waiter and my batman decided that it was dull for Yowler alone in my hut, and she had better join her

cousin Tiddlywinks—the roundest and fattest kitten I ever saw—who lived in the officers' mess. This arrangement was not a success. In fact, I regret to say that, when they were introduced, Yowler proceeded to "set about" her poor little cousin in a most unfriendly way, and had to be returned to solitary grandeur. However, she later made great friends with a cocker spaniel, who allowed her to chase him about with the utmost good humor.

She was a real pal. Whenever I went near my hut she was sure to raise a friendly "meow" as soon as she heard my step. When I came back to camp after some days' absence, she would climb all over me, and give me such a demonstration of welcome that I could hardly unpack my kit-bag. She took me into her confidence, and I think we thoroughly understood one another.

Finally I too left for home, and Yowler joined a Mechanical Transport Company.

## A WOMAN POET OF MEXICO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico is peculiarly rich in poets—noticeably so, even in the case of a group of republics famed for the poetic exuberance of their people. Centuries back, indeed, that preeminence asserted itself in the appearance of the famed poetess Sor Inés de la Cruz, who was styled, in the bombastic fashion of the day, "the tenth Muse." Today in the modest person of Maria Enriqueta, the wife of the well-known diplomatist and author, Carlos Pereyra, Mexico again produces a poetess of more than national fame; a recent visit to Madrid has established her poems and her personality in the Old World, but has not served to alter her peculiarly modest character and her charming simplicity of thought and diction.

She was born in Coatepec, State of Veracruz. From the very beginning, when she wrote for papers of but provincial circulation, she attracted the attention of the discerning by virtue of her deeply emotional style. Nor is that style allied to any of the "new" exaggerations so widespread in Spanish speaking countries yesterday and even today. Yet Maria Enriqueta's work is undeniably fresh in inspiration, and in the best sense of the word, unitary.

### Critical Approval Unsought

Literary life in these countries almost always means to the struggling writer a search for critical approval and a dancing of attendance around the belletristic circles; our poetess would have none of this, however. The very name of her first collection—"Rumores de mi Huerto," i.e., sounds from my orchard, or garden—betokens a natural simplicity, a fairly domestic inspiration. And surely enough, Maria Enriqueta manages to impart a captivating pungency to the most simple of domestic surroundings. Much of what even poets would be apt to dismiss as too prosy for treatment, is by her, with a delicate feminine touch, transformed into the very stuff of poetry. Comparisons are usually odious, as Dogberry tried to say in his Malaprop English; more than that, they hardly serve to convey anything like a full meaning, because it is of the very nature of significant creative artists to be quite themselves. Yet if this decided limitation of comparisons be kept in mind, it is possible to convey to the reader something of the quality of Maria Enriqueta's verses by suggesting the well-liked American Sara Teasdale.

### Unlabored Poetry

Her poetry seems to be written without effort—the natural gushing forth of a genuine spirit, untainted by too much contact with the less attractive features of civilization. In the foreword to her collected verses, Victoriana Salado Alvarez has written: "Some years ago my attention was called in a provincial periodical to some verses that I judged to be feminine in origin; to be sure, they did not suffer from that sentimentality which has come to be attributed to

poetesses, but in their form there was noticeable a certain note of rebellion against the canons of prosody, and this communicated to them an air of feminine freshness—a sincere, deep emotion. . . . Since then I have followed with great interest the development of Maria Enriqueta's rare talents. . . . And what was it that inspired this poetess? That which lies open to the sight of all—that which constitutes a common heritage: a moody afternoon, a passing child, the roaring wind, the dog barking at midnight, the hour of prayer, the old beggar woman, the 'res nullius,' in fact, when it falls into the hands of the genuine artist, is transformed, grows, is bettered and magnified, in such a manner as to appear another thing entirely. This is the true 'chiroopeya,' the veritable transmutation of base matter into noble metals."

The poetic beauty of this rare spirit is accompanied by the beauty of the poetess's character. She is miles distant from the strange creature we once knew so well as a "blue stocking"; she is conventional enough to be an excellent pianist and embroiderer, actually concerned with the domestic details once thought so incompatible with intellectuality.

Most poets, either consciously or unconsciously, manage to impart their "ars poetica" in some stanza or other of their verses. This Maria Enriqueta seems to have done in a recent poem published in the *Cervantes*—a monthly magazine published in Spain in the interests of Spanish letters on both sides of the ocean—and entitled "Aspiración Sencilla"—Simple Aspiration: Her aim, as there pictured, is to write simple, rustic, "non-literary" works, deriving her pleasure from her own song.

Her new novel, "Jirón del Mundo" has not come out of Mexico. If it contains anything like the unaffected charm of her verses, it will be doubly welcome.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 977)

A Point on the Rate of Exchange  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

One of the clearest indications that the world is running into uncharted political and economic seas is to be found in the widespread ignorance of a most vital topic and in fundamental variance among those who are supposed to understand the subject. The subject referred to is that of international exchange.

In dealing with each other, Germans use marks as Englishmen use shillings and the Americans use dollars. There has been a rise in prices and wages in most nations, except for which marks, shillings and dollars function as before the war, so far as internal trade is concerned. But internationally marks are about 80 per cent below par—that is, worth only about 20 per cent of par in dollars; hence to pay for lumber, salmon or milk bought on Puget Sound—five times as many marks are required as before. France are also at a discount, but not so great a discount as marks, namely about 40 per cent off, being worth about 60 per cent of par in dollars and requiring one and two-thirds times as many francs as before. Obviously this is a greater embargo upon our European export commerce than any conceivable peace time European tariff; and, leaving out of account, for the moment, remittances due us for the principal and interest on money lent to Europe, it might raise a wall around Europe within which European nations could set up a trade and prosperity from which we would be excluded, so long as their exchange rates among themselves remained normal and the rate with us remained as it is.

An illustration may make the point clear. A notable instance is cited of a Belgian corporation desiring to purchase machinery. Bids were submitted

from Germany and from the United States. Whatever the price of the machinery may have been in marks or in dollars, the test came when these prices were converted into Belgian francs, with which the corporation would pay for the goods. In this case the order went to Germany at a net cost which was only 35 per cent, barely over one-third of the cost of the American product, artificially multiplied in price by something to which the manufacturers may never have given more than a casual thought. While our money is worth one and two-thirds times that of Belgium, Belgium's is worth twice that of Germany; therefore even though Germany's nominal price might be double that of the American make, still it could be bought in Belgium at par, and could not be bought in the United States without paying a further premium of two-thirds the whole price.

The illustration is merely a type which is multiplied a thousand fold every day. The situation is creating a prosperous Germany, wherein factories will hum with work upon orders properly belonging to us, at wages and at prices for raw materials which can be raised perhaps to five times their present level before their nominal prices will reach ours, if they are now on the same basis and if the exchange rate remains as it is. Germans will wonder at the sweet hardships of depreciated international currency, and the next generation will marvel, if it does not second hand stand, how a victorious nation could appropriate to itself the function of supplying the mercantile necessities of practically all international trade, as a means for its own rejuvenation; and as a means—except that it will be forestalled by knowledge of the fact—for fastening upon the world, under the unctuous covering of commercial profit, the same systematic, biologic superstition "Kultur," which humanity has just rejected, for its neighbors if not for itself, with emphasis.

Trusting that this topic may, in some way, become the subject of active discussion until its larger phases are thoroughly understood, and until measures are adopted as effective in maintaining parity in international exchanges as our reserve banks are in serving cities within the Nation.

(Signed)

THORWALD SIEGFRIED,  
Seattle, Washington, October 13, 1919.

### SHAKESPEARE AND HYPOCRITES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Material for discussion among those who more or less know their Shakespeare has been provided by Sir Walter Raleigh's suggestion on the lecture platform that Shakespeare created no complete and carefully drawn figure of a hypocrite because the dramatist had had a free and happy childhood. "It is the child," says Sir Walter, "who sees hypocrites"; and so, as one follows the argument, it is the child, the column of a newspaper, Dickens, who had a harsher childhood, was more impressed by hypocrisy, and later wrote about hypocrites. One suspects, however, that there may be readers who will deny that Shakespeare failed to include the hypocrite in his remarkable gallery of dramatic portraits. Hypocrites certainly figures: one has only to recall the behavior of Gloster or Iago to find the characteristic, but Sir Walter no doubt has ground for his conviction that the plays contain no figure dominated by it.

## Sale of Indian Tribal Lands

In Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, Eastern Oklahoma by

United States Government

## A PUBLIC AUCTION

From November 17, 1919 to November 29, 1919 inclusive, the United States will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, 54,500 acres of tribal land in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, Eastern Oklahoma. Lands to be sold are: 1. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, November 17, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 2. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, November 22, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 3. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, November 24, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 4. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, November 26, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 5. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, November 28, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 6. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, November 30, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 7. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 2, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 8. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 4, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 9. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 6, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 10. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 8, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 11. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 10, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 12. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 12, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 13. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 14, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 14. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 16, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 15. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 18, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 16. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 20, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 17. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 22, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 18. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 24, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 19. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 26, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 20. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 28, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 21. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, December 30, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 22. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 1, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 23. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 3, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 24. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 5, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 25. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 7, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 26. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 9, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 27. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 11, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 28. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 13, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 29. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 15, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 30. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 17, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 31. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 19, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 32. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 21, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 33. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 23, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 34. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 25, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 35. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 27, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 36. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 29, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 37. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, January 31, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 38. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 2, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 39. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 4, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 40. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 6, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 41. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 8, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 42. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 10, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 43. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 12, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 44. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 14, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 45. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 16, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 46. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 18, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 47. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 20, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 48. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 22, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 49. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 24, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 50. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 26, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 51. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, February 28, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 52. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 1, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 53. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 3, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 54. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 5, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 55. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 7, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 56. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 9, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 57. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 11, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 58. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 13, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 59. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 15, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 60. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 17, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 61. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 19, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 62. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 21, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 63. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 23, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 64. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 25, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 65. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 27, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 66. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 29, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 67. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, March 31, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 68. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, April 2, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 69. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, April 4, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 70. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, April 6, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 71. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, April 8, 1920, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. 72. 10,000 acres of Choctaw Nation, Eastern Oklahoma, April 1



TZECHO-SLOVAK  
LABOR CONDITIONS

Trades Organizations Through  
Negotiation Have Sought to  
Elevate Workers' Status and  
to Democratize Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Discussing labor conditions in Tzecho-Slovakia, Rudolf Tayerle, secretary of the Tzecho-Slovak Trades Workers Assembly, who is one of the delegates from his country to the International Labor Conference, said that the trade organizations, which opposed Austria-Hungary during the war, recognized the necessity of united action within a free state, so as to lay a firm foundation for the new Republic and its economic life.

"Not only do we endeavor to assure protection to labor through legislation," said Mr. Tayerle, "but also to support it by mutual covenants. We recognize collective bargain agreements which provide for standard and basic wages, schedule of prices, working periods, representation or workers in factory councils, and similar provisions affecting working conditions. Even before the war we negotiated agreements affecting more than one establishment of a particular industry, while in this day we extend the scope to embrace an entire group in the Republic, or if that be impracticable, to those within a certain district. At the moment we are negotiating a collective agreement with the building industry, which is to embrace all building operations within the limits of the state and in which will be incorporated universally fundamental principles which thereafter will be applied to meet the necessary individual trade and district requirements, and which will establish a scale of wages."

"With the enactment of the Eight-Hour Law as the standard working period in manufactures, mercantile establishments, and agriculture, we were confronted with a new task, to watch over its impartial enforcement. The Tzecho-Slovak trade organizations are not content with influencing working conditions merely. Their representatives seek to elevate the economic status of the worker to a new, socially just standard, to do away with the evils of the existing absolutism of the employer and replace it with an economic democracy."

"Our trade organizations seek equal justice for all employees in an establishment through their factory committees, in order that the workers may also participate in the solution of the problems affecting them in the same degree as the employer. Then our organizations advocated, as a protection of the whole people against the interests of the individual, the nationalization of agricultural lands, mines, and transportation."

"From the ranks of trade organizations come many of our representatives. Also among the public representatives labor has gained many adherents, so that it is in a position to influence social welfare and economic progress and so support advantageous policies. This also explains why Tzecho-Slovakia was spared the contests between labor and capital which we witnessed in neighboring countries."

HOUSEWORK GIRLS  
SCARCE IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Housework girls are hard to find at wages from \$8 to \$14 a week, with about 20 employers waiting for every girl that appears, according to the superintendent of the Massachusetts public employment office in Boston. The general demand for all kinds of help from employers in October equaled that of the month before, while the number of applicants for employment was greater than that of any previous month of the year.

"The heaviest demand in the women's skilled department," says the report of the superintendent, "has been for factory workers in rubber, candy, clothing, brush factories, and machine shops. It is safe to say that for many years there has not been the scarcity of this class of workers as this year. There is a superabundance of office and clerical workers, with no demand from employers. There is a big demand from the state institutions for employees, with practically no supply. There is a good supply of stenographers and bookkeepers asking from \$15 to \$25 a week, but the demand is very weak."

ACTION AGAINST MOB  
VIOLENCE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

ATHENS, Georgia—"Any man or set of men who fall on all appropriate occasions and times to speak out boldly in condemnation of mob violence do not measure up to the full duties of true citizenship," declared Judge Andrew J. Cobb in addressing the grand jury in the Clarke County Superior Court at its October term. "There is no reason why the courts of the land should be robbed of jurisdiction by the lawless element," he added. "There is less reason why the law-abiding element should by their silence acquiesce in the lawless taking jurisdiction of those matters which the stability of the government requires should be dealt with by the courts. The law means to be master in her own house, a just master, a fair master, but always master in her own house."

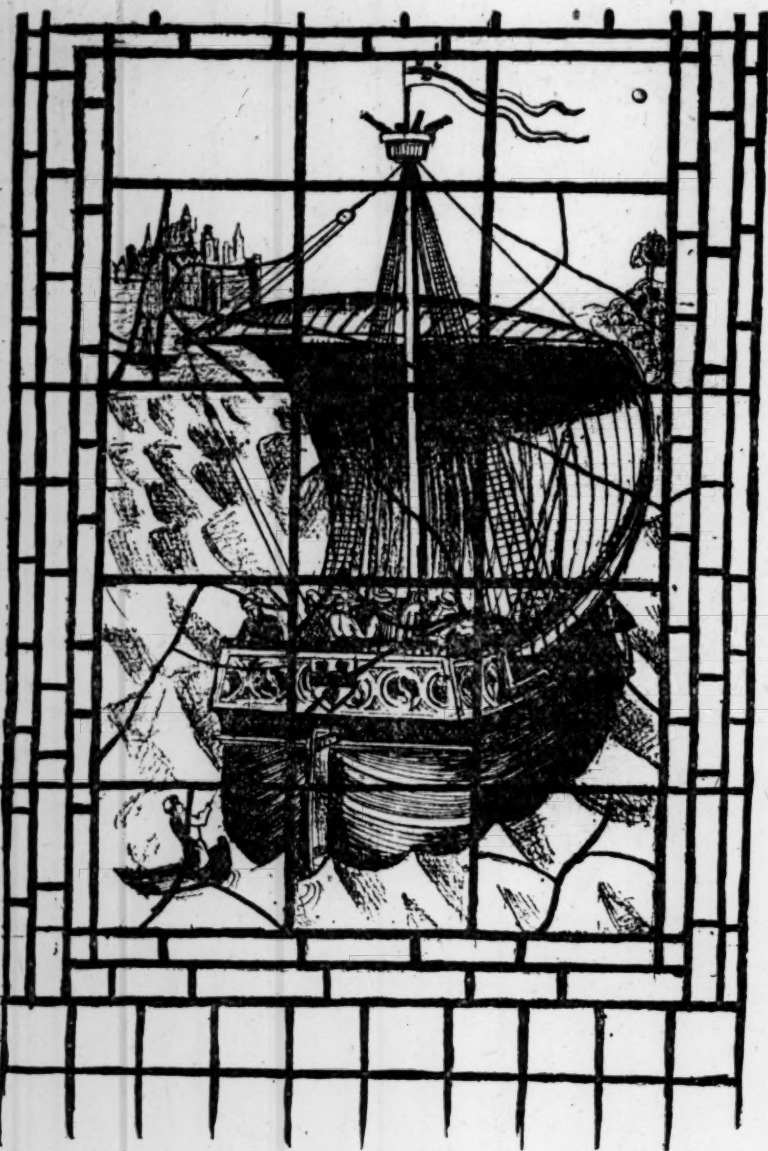
**FARMERS CALL CONFERENCE**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A call has been issued by the Farmers National Council for a conference

between farmers and wage earners at Chicago on November 21 and 22, to adopt a joint legislative plan of farmers and labor organizations to be used as a basis for a joint legislative reconstruction program. The National Cooperative Association, with headquarters in Chicago, will cooperate with the Farmers National Council in holding the conference.

## JACQUES CŒUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Paris News Office

The isles of the Levant, and the eastern Mediterranean generally—these that sheltered many a German submarine during the late war—are associated in history with numerous



Jacques Cœur's ship, from a window in the Bourges Museum

JUDGE DENIES  
POLICE PETITION

Writ of Mandamus to Compel  
Boston Commissioner to Reinstate  
Former Force Is Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The declaration by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, that he would refuse to reinstate even the long service men among the striking Boston policemen, has been followed by the action of Judge James B. Carroll of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in denying a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the police commissioner to restore them to the force. The action of Judge Carroll was taken because, he held, John F. McInnes and 18 others, president and officers of the policemen's union, had failed to avail themselves of remedies provided in the "anti-coercion act," so-called.

James H. Vahey, representing the police, contended, in opening the case, that the rule under which the police commissioner had dismissed the union officers was unjust and unreasonable, and a defiance of the Constitution of the United States. Herbert Parker, counsel for the commissioner, said that the policemen had not taken advantage of an act whereby they could have had the action of the commissioner reviewed, and that such action thereby became conclusive. Judge Carroll dismissed the petition, but said that it might be taken to the full bench of the Supreme Court on appeal. He said that the policemen had had the right to demand a public hearing, but did not do so.

## LOAN TO GERMAN TRADE UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Copenhagen News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The trades unions in the three Scandinavian countries have decided to place a sum of 10,000,000 kroner at the disposal of the German trades unions for the purchase of articles of food in Scandinavia. Sweden is to lend 4,000,000 kroner and Norway and Denmark 3,000,000 kroner each. This sum is to be repaid when the German rate of exchange is once again normal. Should big trade conflicts break out in any of the three countries the sum will be immediately repaid.

## TRAVEL FELLOWSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Amherst News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts—An anonymous donor has given to Amherst College a fund of \$100,000, the income of which will be used for a travel fellowship to permit some graduate of Amherst to study social, political, and economic conditions abroad for four years. Selections for the fellowship will be made every two years, and the recipients will be given \$2000 a year for the four-year term of study and residence abroad. On their return these students will be expected to give a series of lectures to the entire Amherst student body.

## PUBLISHERS TO MEET

NEW YORK, New York—A meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria here next Wednesday to take action in connection with the shortage of newsprint supply. The Pulp and Paper Manufacturers Association also will meet here on Wednesday, and an attempt will be made to formulate a constructive plan to better the situation.

Damascus sword-blades—then in great esteem among the warriors of the day—for the rich stuffs, carpets and wall-hangings of Turkistan, there was an ever-increasing demand among the lords and ladies of feudal France. The western merchant had but to exchange these for such commodities as his own country could easily afford—wood, tin, lead, copper, and small objects of ironware—to assure himself of enormous profits.

The life of a trader in the Levant, moreover, was not merely materially profitable: it was a long romance, bringing before the merchant sights and civilizations more curious and more wonderful than anything in France, at that time, could show. The canals and harbor of Venice—then at the height of her commercial prosperity—were bright with wide-winged galleys. Upon the waters of the Golden Horn all nations of the civilized world spread their sails. Fair, indeed, were those cities, yet there were others surpassing them in splendor. Neither Venice nor Constantinople, in those days, could compare with Famagusta, the capital of the island of Cyprus, as it was, and had been, since the fourteenth century—the city which Rodolph of Saxony, writing in 1341, says: "There is in any one shop of Famagusta more aloewood than five carts could carry. I say nothing of the spices, they are as common in this town, and are sold in as large quantities as bread."

## Achieving Prosperity

At Montpellier, the great city of Languedoc, Jacques Cœur made his headquarters (1432 circa), when settling down in earnest to his self-imposed task of rivaling the great Italian merchants of his day. Who financed him in his operations, and by what successive stages he reached the degree of prosperity that made his name a proverb throughout France, we do not know; but, remembering the qualities of initiative, organization, energy, patience, which then, as now, were essential to any large degree of commercial success, we may safely assume that our Berrichon made good use of them all.

Charles VII of France—than whom few kings in history had a keener instinct for the man or woman who could serve him well—had his eye upon the now prospering merchant. Charles made Jacques Cœur his Maître des Monnaies, or Mint-Master, and later, in 1438, Argentier, another financial post of profit under the crown. The merchant's transactions became so many that we find him controlling depots at Marseilles, Perpignan, Tours, Bourges, and other cities of France; he becomes also diplomatist and statesman, is Ambassador to Genoa in 1446 and, two years later, represents the French King in complex and successful negotiations with Pope Nicholas V at Rome.

## A Noble House

Now the Argentier, ennobled, extremely wealthy, highly placed at court, the father of several children, can already see himself, in imagination, established as the head of a powerful territorial family. He began to purchase lands, seigneuries, and chateaux, to erect mansions throughout France. But it was at Bourges, the city of his birth, that he wished to be most splendidly housed. There he was best known; there lay his family traditions; there, too, he had before him, in addition to the great cathedral, the stimulating example of the works of Jean le Magnifique, Duke of Berry—the ducal palace, and its exquisite chapel. So, in 1443, the Argentier set to work, and incorporating into his palace two Roman towers of the wall of the Gallo-Roman Bourges, completed, soon after 1450, the magnificent example of late Italianized Gothic work, that still bears the name of Jacques Cœur. We have no space now for a description of this beautiful home, but will close upon the words of the characteristic legend, which, written upon gallery and window, confronts one, at every turn throughout that strange dwelling: "A vaillants cœurs rien impossible"—to stout hearts nothing is impossible.

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Exclusive Portland Agents for

AUNT POLLY OUTSIZE SHOES  
For Stout Women

STRIKERS HELPED  
BY COOPERATORS

Food Supplied on Credit and  
Money Advanced on Security  
of British Trade Union

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Owing to the fact that all the reports have not yet reached the headquarters of the movement, it is too early to observe the full effect of cooperation on the railway strike, but it is certain, judging from the reports already to hand, that the cooperative societies throughout the United Kingdom played a very important part in the dispute. The proposal contained in clause 5 of the "objects to be furthered and attained" by the National Joint Advisory Council of Trade Unionists and Cooperators, although not yet universally adopted, and only recently agreed to by a few local executives of trade unions, was found, during the strike, to be a practical one, bringing a measure of relief to the railwaymen in many districts, where, but for the existence of a cooperative society willing to work the scheme, the strikers would have found themselves in difficulties. The clause reads thus: "The consideration of how far it is desirable and possible to insure the unrestricted distribution of food supplies, or the payment of benefit during important trade disputes, by issuing through the various branches of the cooperative movement food coupons or loans from the Cooperative Wholesale Society's bank on the security of trade union assets."

When this proposition was laid before the London Council of the Transport Workers Federation, that body unanimously resolved that, in the event of a strike, the transport workers would allow their men to remain in the employ of the cooperative societies, and would permit their members to handle cooperative goods on the docks, wharves, or in transit; and it was further decided urgently to recommend their national executive to adopt the policy throughout the country. The now famous committee of 14 trade union leaders, which did so much to bring the strike to a satisfactory end, has also unanimously adopted it.

Mr. T. G. Davies, deputy-manager of the Cooperative Wholesale Society's bank, in the course of a conversation on the strike with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, made the following statement:

"As bankers of the National Union of Railwaymen, we rendered to the strikers all the assistance we possibly could. The action of the government in refusing to pay the wages due to the men caused a great deal of difficulty and disappointment, which had to be met in some way if distress was not to overtake the strikers early in the dispute. To find strike pay the union had, at the last moment,

to send checks to their branches in all parts of the country, but the delay in the postal service delayed many of the checks, and so held up the strike pay. To meet the situation, however, we wired to all inquiring cooperative societies and instructed them to pay the amounts due to the local branches of the union pending the arrival of their checks. This way out was possible because nearly every cooperative society now acts as agent to the Cooperative Wholesale Society's bank, an arrangement which makes it possible for a check on us to be cashed in any town or village which has a cooperative society. In addition to this financial assistance, cooperative societies throughout the country helped to meet the household problems of the strikers by supplying food in exchange for coupons issued by the unions."

That the railwaymen have fully appreciated, and are grateful for, the assistance rendered by the cooperative movement is evidenced by the votes of thanks which have been passed by many of the local branches of the union, and more particularly by the influx of railwaymen as "coop" members. At a great meeting held on October 5, in the largest cinema theater in Exeter, for instance, Mr. T. Fowler (National Union of Railwaymen), speaking after the strike settlement had been made public, said the railwaymen were under a debt of gratitude to the Exeter Cooperative Society for so generously coming to their assistance in many vital directions. There had been instances of local dealers refusing to supply the families of men on strike. In the light of this experience, it was their interest to make the cooperative movement so far-reaching that it would be able to feed every working man's family, and so render them absolutely independent of the competitive trader.

MACHINE-SHOP STRIKE  
IN SWEDEN SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Stockholm News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The prevalence of strikes in the machine-shop industry in Sweden led finally to the declaration by the Employers Association that unless the strikes had ceased, and a definite agreement had been reached there would be a general lockout in the machine-shop industry. However, negotiations were brought to a favorable conclusion. Discussing the situation the "Social-Demokraten" writes:

"The fear of a lockout in the machine-shop industry, recently so menacing, has now happily been warded off, a definite agreement having been reached. Thanks to an energetic effort toward conciliation, in which both the Officializing Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr. Löfgren, and the District Arbitrator, Professor Wallengren of Lund, did their utmost, a settlement was brought about that satisfied both sides. If it is thus true that a far-reaching labor conflict in one of the most important

industries of the country has been warded off by means of conciliation—with the authorities cooperating—the reason of this happy result is to be found in equal measure in the willingness of both parties to come to a friendly agreement, even at the last moment. Before the seriousness of the situation their love of warfare had to yield to prudence as became responsible men."

"The agreement which has now been published proves among other things how important it is that on similar occasions the respective organizations should be represented by men who are not only capable of action but feel their responsibility. To what a pass an assembly of inexperienced and hot-headed delegates might have brought things in a similar case!"

"Everybody must be clear as to the consequences that would issue from a protracted labor conflict in so important a branch of trade as the machine-shop industry. Such a testing of strength between employers and workmen in present circumstances might prove a national calamity. For only by means of hard work and varied output can a world, half ruined, be rebuilt. What an opposite system may lead to can be seen by a glance at the present rate of exchange of the German mark, now quoted at 13 or 14 ore instead of 89 ore as before the war."

## UNION AND POLICE STRIKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its London News Office

LONDON, England—The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress recently received a deputation from the Police Union. The delegates invited the committee to take some action on their behalf, and proposed that a bill should be prepared to repeal certain clauses in the Police Act. The committee was asked to make some effort to get the men who had been discharged reinstated. The further question was raised that financial assistance should be given to the men who came out on strike in the dispute, and the parliamentary committee agreed, in conjunction with the officials of the Police Union, to issue an appeal to the affiliated societies for financial assistance. The committee discussed the preliminary arrangements for a meeting of the International which is fixed to be held in Geneva early in February. It was decided to take part in the conference, and eight members of the committee will be appointed to attend.

## STEEL WORKERS' WAGES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its London News Office

LONDON, England—According to an official return of the general secretaries of the Northern Iron Trade Board of Conciliation, wages to be paid to the steel workers of Consett, near Durham, based on the average net selling price of steel plates in the preceding three months, will be further advanced this quarter 25 per cent, bringing the rate to 125 per cent above the standard. The men's wages have increased 115 per cent since the outbreak of the war.

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## DRYS UNCONCERNED OVER OHIO VOTE

Even an Adverse Outcome There,  
It Is Declared, Would Have  
No Effect Upon Program for  
Nation-Wide Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Now that ratification seems assured of indorsement by Ohio, it may be said that but for the false hopes aroused by misleading returns sent out on election night, any kind of a margin would have been gratifying to the dry forces, because they were at a distinct disadvantage, since many were disposed to say the referendum was illegal and prohibition is settled, regardless of Ohio anyhow, so what's the use?" said William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York State.

"The defeat of the Ohio State Enforcement Law amounts to nothing in practical operation, for there will be another state enforcement law, and in any event the federal enforcement law will be the supreme law of the land in Ohio, as everywhere else," he continued. "Even if the official count should possibly show no indorsement of ratification, the so-called referendum vote will amount to nothing, in our opinion, because the decisions are clear that no state can amend the federal Constitution. Cases construing 'legislature' to mean 'the complete law-making power' manifestly cannot apply to federal amendments, because the Governor is an indispensable part of the law-making power, but has nothing whatever to do with ratification of a federal amendment."

### Ohio Drys Claim Victory

Nearly Complete Returns, However,  
Show Narrow Ratification Margin

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—According to announcement made by the Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) election board, the official vote in that county gives the wets a gain of 1099 on the federal prohibition amendment over the unofficial figures reported to the Secretary of State. This would reduce the dry majority for the amendment to 381.

Previous to this announcement, with returns from all but two precincts in the State, and official returns from 79 of the 88 counties, the vote stood: For ratification, 499,766; against, 498,296.

Returns on the other prohibition questions indicated that the repeal of state-wide prohibition was defeated by 30,000 or more majority, that the 2.75 per cent beer proposal was defeated by a majority of 15,000 or more, and that the wets succeeded in defeating the Crabbe prohibition enforcement act by a majority of 25,000 or more.

On the face of the returns, the drys conceded the defeat of the Crabbe enforcement act, while the wets conceded the defeat of the prohibition repeal and 2.75 per cent beer.

### Democrat Elected Governor

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat, was elected Governor of Maryland at last Tuesday's election by a plurality of 165 over Harry W. Nice, Republican, according to the complete official returns.

### Violations Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Six Boston liquor dealers will appear in the United States Court here this week, charged with violating the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act. These are the first prosecutions locally under that act. Evidence was obtained by the local internal revenue office.

The proceedings are based on the report of a government chemist to the effect that out of about 100 samples of beer, wine, and other liquors which he had tested, six contained more than

one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. The names of the dealers to be prosecuted were not given out.

At the coming city elections in this State, cities and towns will vote on the license question as usual, although their vote will have no effect. The next Legislature, it is expected, will repeal the local option law.

### Drys Win in Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Complete returns received from 107 counties out of 120 in Kentucky, on the proposed prohibition amendment of the state Constitution to prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, show the drys leading by a majority of 10,633 votes. The 13 counties out are dry, according to Dr. N. A. Palmer, superintendent of the Kentucky Anti-Saloon League, who said the dry lead would be increased, when they reported, to something like 15,000.

### Oklahoma Republicans Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma.—Republicans gained a victory in the fifth congressional district, on Saturday when J. W. Harrold of Oklahoma City was elected to serve the unexpired term of Joe B. Thompson, over Claude Weaver, Democrat, by 1200 plurality. Mr. Harrold campaigned for the League of Nations Covenant, with mild reservations, while Mr. Weaver supported the Administration's stand. This is the first time in the history of the State that a Republican Representative has been elected in this district. Mr. Thompson, a Democrat, was elected a year ago by 5000 plurality.

### PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF DRINK TRADE FAVORED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

CARLISLE, England (Sunday).—Initiating a Labor campaign in favor of public ownership and control of the drink trade in Carlisle on Saturday, J. H. Thomas said he had long recognized there was no evil like the drink evil. The Liquor Control Board would be abolished in a few months and a substitute would have to be found.

He believed that no one in the country would dare to propose a restoration to the old pre-war system. The alternatives were state purchase or prohibition. The working classes, he believed, would not accept prohibition at present. They, therefore, advocated state ownership and control as a means of getting a local veto and keeping the drink trade clear of politics. After a long discussion a resolution favoring state control was carried.

### Federation's Recommendation Refused

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales (Saturday).—The miners at a special conference here today decided to refuse to accept the recommendation of the National Federation of Great Britain to defer the question of demanding the raising of the income tax exemption limit to £250, until the report of the income tax commission was available. A further conference will be convened on Tuesday week. The federation's recommendation that the salaries of the miners who are members of Parliament should be raised to £600, with the addition of their railway fares, was, however, agreed to.

### SENTENCES IN TREASON TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday).—In connection with the daily paper, the "Bruxellois," which devoted its columns during the occupation to German propaganda, two of the accused brought to trial, Hanneuse and Pels, were acquitted. A third, Vanbattum, was condemned to two years' imprisonment. The remaining five inculpated, who fled from Belgium, were convicted by default and sentenced to the extreme penalty.

## NEW AMENDMENTS TO LIQUOR ACTS

Canadian House of Commons  
Adds Amending Acts to Statute Books—Bills Still in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The House of Commons adopted the very unusual course of sitting through Saturday night into the small hours of Sunday, by which time two amending bills to the Liquor Acts were added to the statute books of Canada, that is to say so far as the House of Commons is concerned, as both measures have still to be considered by the Senate.

Before these bills were taken up, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, on behalf of the government accepted certain amendments to the Grand Trunk Railway Bill, sent down by the Senate. The most important of these was the fixing of a maximum award by the arbitrators at such a sum as would yield not more than \$2,500,000 on the preferred and common stock of the company. This, together with the interest agreed upon to be paid on the guaranteed stock, would total \$5,000,000. On a division Mr. Meighen's motion was concurred in by a vote of 57 to 28.

At the afternoon sitting of the House, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, introduced an amending act to the act in aid of provincial legislation, prohibiting sales or use of intoxicating liquors. The bill also prohibits the manufacture of intoxicants when it is shown that such liquor is to be used in violation of the laws of the province in which it is manufactured.

Another clause provides that a violator of the provisions of the act may be tried for the offense either in the province into which the liquor was sent or in the province in which the offense was actually committed. The bill was eventually given its third reading.

A bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act was also debated. The purpose of the bill is to extend the provisions of the act so as to make it possible that, upon a plebiscite vote of the electors of the entire province being taken, the importation of liquor would be unlawful if electors voted in favor of prohibition of sale of liquor. This amendment, in effect, extends the basic idea of the Canada Temperance Act so as to enable a majority of electors of a province to create a situation under which the manufacture of liquor in that province or the importation of liquor into it would become absolutely prohibited.

Opposition took the stand that this should be a Dominion-wide law, and that it was a mistake making provision for a provincial plebiscite. The legislatures of the provinces, it was held, could speak for themselves. It was also argued that the Dominion Government could not delegate its powers to the provincial governments.

Mr. Doherty explained that the present act provided for local option with the areas enlarged to provinces. It would not delegate any powers to the legislatures, for any proclamations issued would be issued to the people and not to the legislatures. An amendment was accepted declaring that a proclamation for a plebiscite must be issued within three months of the time the Secretary of State received the petition for taking of the vote.

At 1:15 a. m. on Sunday the bill was given its third reading.

### HOSTILITY TO FRENCH MINISTER

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Mr. Loucheur, Minister for Industrial Reconstruction, on whom much blame falls

for the coal shortage in France, appeared at Dunkerque before the electors at a meeting of the Republican Federation of the North. The meeting started smoothly, but violent scenes followed, the Socialists interrupting with shouts and the singing of the "Internationale" to stop Mr. Loucheur.

## ADMIRAL JELICOE ARRIVES IN CANADA

British Admiral Denies That He  
Had Planned Naval Cooperation  
in East With Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—On his empire-wide mission, during which he is consulting with various overseas dominions at their request on the question of naval cooperation, Admiral Viscount Jellicoe arrived here on Saturday aboard H. M. S. New Zealand from Honolulu, his last point of call.

He was officially welcomed to the Dominion by Vice Admiral Kingsmill, federal director of naval affairs, and was given a provincial welcome by the Premier, John Oliver, and the members of his Cabinet. In the evening he and his staff and officers of the New Zealand were entertained to an official dinner by the Dominion Government, among the guests being Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, former leader of the Canadian troops in France.

In an interview, Viscount Jellicoe took exception to the cable dispatches from Australia which intimated that he had mapped out a plan for naval cooperation in the Far East between Great Britain and the dominions. He had been invited, he said, by the dominions to consult with them on the question of naval defense, but it was far from his purpose to lay down any hard and fast rule whereby that could be accomplished.

The cables had spoken of the cooperation of Canada, but he pointed out that he had only just arrived here, and under any circumstance it would be impertinent on his part to attempt to say what should be the measure of naval aid to be given by this country. He had nothing to say regarding his coming consultation with the Dominion Government. He had been invited and would go to Ottawa and if asked for advice would give it to the best of his ability.

Today Admiral and Lady Jellicoe will be entertained at a ball in the Empress Hotel by the Navy League, and tomorrow he will be the guest of the Canadian Club at dinner.

Later in the week, he will leave for Vancouver and a trip along the coast, going to Ottawa at the end of the month. According to present intentions, H. M. S. New Zealand, after remaining here for six weeks, will proceed to San Francisco, where the vessel will await the arrival of Admiral Jellicoe from Ottawa, and then proceed with him to Capetown.

## LEAGUE PAGEANT IN LORD MAYOR'S SHOW

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

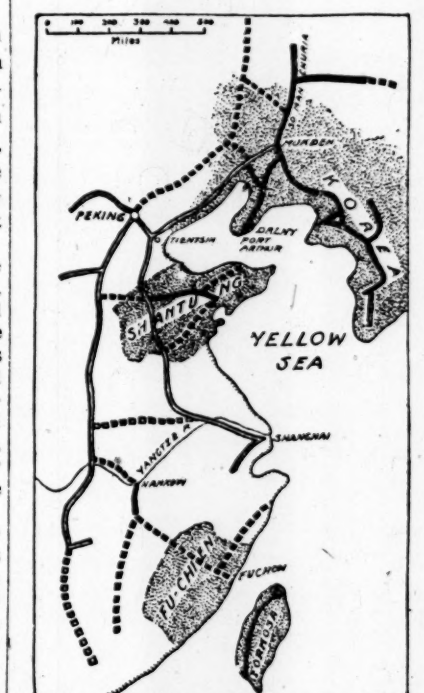
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The central feature of the Lord Mayor's Show yesterday was a pageant of the League of Nations arranged by Louis N. Parker. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the pageant was calculated to give a vivid idea of the extent of the League. For the first time in the history of the Lord Mayor's Show, women rode through London on horseback symbolizing by their picturesque costumes the nations they represented.

## RESERVATION BY THE CHINA SOCIETY

Provision Prepared for Submission  
to the United States Senate  
Which Will Insure Freedom  
of Action on Shantung

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The China Society, with aid of counsel, has prepared for submission to the Senate of



Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication in Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung "award" of the Versailles treaty be allowed to stand.

the United States a reservation of the proposed Peace Treaty, which reads: "That articles 156, 157, 158 of this Treaty, having been inserted in fulfillment of treaties or agreements between Great Britain, France and Italy on the one side, and Japan on the other, to which the United States was not a party and of which it was not advised, the Government of the United States is not to be regarded as a party to articles 156, 157 and 158 of the present Treaty transferring to Japan former German treaty rights within China; and this government, moreover, reserves to itself the right to continue to maintain the territorial integrity of China and equality of op-

portunity for the commerce of all nations therein."

The society summarizes this reservation as accounting for the presence of articles 156, 157, 158 in the Treaty; as making clear that the United States was not a party to their underwriting, and that the former German treaty rights were within China and beyond the jurisdiction of the Peace Conference; as declaring that the United States withholds its assent; as upholding the established policy of the United States to preserve the territorial integrity of China and maintain the John Hay "open door policy" for equality of trade opportunities for all nations; and as leaving the Shantung question open to review, with an equal chance for all parties, at the same time reserving all the rights of the United States to reopen the matter as it may deem advisable.

## NO RISE IN BRITISH FOOD PRICE LIKELY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Food Controller has decided to reduce the maximum price for New Zealand mutton by 2d. per pound on Monday, but no other reductions in the price of controlled articles are likely meantime. In view of the recent rapid increase in the cost of living, however, the Food Controller is making every effort not to increase the price of any controlled article, and no such increase is anticipated.

As regards the staples, bread, milk, butter and sugar, the position is that the government has decided to continue the bread subsidy over the winter, and the quarter loaf will remain at 9½d. The milk position also remains as before and butter will remain at 2s. 6d. per pound, though the government's last purchase of Danish butter cost 3s. per pound, and the present maximum price represents an average of government purchases over a lengthy period while sugar, though scarce, will not go up after the recent increase of 1d. per pound.

There is any amount of home-grown beef, and as stated, the above quantity of colonial mutton available makes a reduction possible.

## APPEAL TO NATION FOR ARMISTICE DAY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The King has appealed to the Nation to observe silence for two minutes at 11 a. m. on the anniversary of Armistice Day, November 11, as a tribute to the men who fell in the war. In the towns, the traffic will stop for a brief interval and all the factories and workshops will cease work during two minutes. The British ships at sea will probably slow down and in the larger vessels it is expected that the crews will stand at attention.

## VISIT OF PRINCE TO WASHINGTON

Heir to British Throne, Met at  
Canadian Border by Secretary  
of State, Will Be Greeted in  
Capital by the Vice-President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Armistice Day will be marked tomorrow in Washington by the arrival of the Prince of Wales on his first visit to the national capital. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, left yesterday for Rouse's Point, on the Canadian border, to meet the Prince and accompany him on a special train which will reach Washington at noon, according to the present schedule. Thomas H. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, will greet the Prince at the Union Station as the representative of the President. During the Prince's visit he will stay at the Belmont residence on New Hampshire Avenue, where the Vice-President will give a formal dinner in his honor tomorrow evening. The ride from the station to his residence will give the public an opportunity to welcome the royal visitor, in whom there is keen interest.

A portion of Wednesday will be devoted by the Prince to sightseeing. In the evening he will dine informally with the Secretary of State at the latter's home, and following this he will be the guest of honor at a reception given to members of Congress by Vice-President Marshall, at the Library of Congress. This event will take the place of a formal reception by the two Houses of Congress.

On Thursday the Prince of Wales will visit Mount Vernon, going by motor and accompanied by the Vice-President and the Secretary of State. On his return Viscount Grey, Ambassador of Great Britain, will give a dinner in his honor followed by a reception at the British Embassy. A visit to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, is planned for Friday.

President and Mrs. Wilson will receive the Prince at the White House, but the time has not been fixed. The President will see the Prince in his bedroom, where recently he greeted the King, Queen and Crown Prince of the Belgians.

### LABOR PARTY IN CARNARVON

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

CARNARVON, Wales (Sunday).—Labor circles in Carnarvonshire are discussing the question of running a Labor candidate against the Premier at the next election. At a meeting of the Labor organizations in the county held in Carnarvon on Saturday, it was unanimously resolved to form a Labor Party for the country.

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Have just arrived covered with cambric in allover patterns in desirable colorings. 6x6 feet.  
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## RUSSIA'S ATTEMPT AT POLITICAL UNION

No Party Apparently Is Willing to Surrender, Even Temporarily, the Lightest of Its Narrow Political Tenets

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The chief and ever-present feature of Russian political life is the absolute lack of coordination between the various parties. It would seem that none of them is willing to surrender, even temporarily, the lightest of their narrow party tenets. The fact that the salvation of Russia is at stake makes no difference. The motto is, "If Russia is to be saved, it must be saved in our way." Unless this is agreed to, the inevitable result is disunion and intrigue.

Every neutral and allied capital in Europe has been the scene of Russian attempts at union. In nearly all of them, cabinets have been formed which included themselves some kind or other of Russian Government. They enjoy a certain amount of sympathy, but little active support, till the next one comes along, and robs them of their positions. Probably in no capital has "cabinet-making" been so rampant as in Helsinki.

### The Three Centers

For the benefit of those who are not very versed in Russian political parties, one may say that the present movement for the restoration of Russia is more or less under the auspices of three groups, viz., the "Right Center," the "National Center," and the "Left Center." Observe that they are all "centers." There is no party that would dare to call itself extreme. There is little difference, however, between them and the party grouping in the old Duma. The Right Center consists of members of the Old Rights, Nationalists, and Octobrists; the National Center is mainly cadet; while the Left Center is inevitably Socialist.

If there is little coordination between these groups, there is a certain contact, which resolves itself into representatives of groups being present at certain meetings of any other group. True, a group is likely to withdraw its members at any time, but they speak to one another in the street, and that is a very great improvement over old Russian political life.

The first political group to commence its activities in Finland was that of the Right Centers. If foresight in politics was not one of its gifts, as witness the Russian debacle, which could have been avoided, there was a certain "horse sense," which told its members that their lives would be safer if they left Russia speedily. The most prominent among these were Mr. Treppoff, the former Russian Prime Minister, and Prince Volkonsky, the vice-chairman of the Duma.

The first labor of Mr. Treppoff was to gain the recognition of the then unrecognized Finnish Government. This was not specially difficult, as General Mannerheim, an old Russian general, and aide-de-camp to the former Emperor, was the ruler of Finland, and Mr. Enkel, the former Russian Minister for Finland, was Minister for Foreign Affairs. So, for a time Mr. Treppoff and the Right Center prospered. Incidentally, they promised to recognize Finland's independence, and to concede the whole of Karelia.

### Promises That Cost Nothing

Finland was not inclined to regard these promises very seriously; still, they cost nothing, and might come in

useful some day. It is fairly clear that Mr. Treppoff worked in close contact with the Germans, his object being to get the Germans to stamp out the Bolsheviks. Indeed, had it not been for the determination of the German Higher Command to hurl all its forces against the western front in the summer of 1918, a determination which ended in the armistice and the loss of the whole campaign, it is more than likely the Germans would have acceded to his wishes. The Bolsheviks would have been wiped out, and there would have been a very strong Russian contingent in the German Army for the summer campaign of 1919. This would at least have increased the Allies' difficulties considerably.

Although this plan of Mr. Treppoff's never matured, it proved one thing, however, namely, his real statesmanship. It was the only way to remove the Bolsheviks definitely and speedily, and the rank and file of the Russian people were so sick of misrule and politics they would have welcomed any government which would insure them a quiet life and a sufficient quantity of food.

### Prince Volkonsky

It must not be supposed that Mr. Treppoff had a clear field to himself. There were other groups which also claimed to supply the one and only Russian Government "of the future." Moreover, it was a tenet of new Russian politics that no minister who had held a post under the old régime should take part in the erection of a new Russia. Misfits of the provisional governments might take a large part, but no Tsarist minister, no matter how clever or democratic, need apply. Besides, the plan of Mr. Treppoff had failed, owing to the Germans losing the war.

Quite unobtrusively, a group of Russian merchants and financiers began to move in Finland. A series of informal meetings took place in Helsinki, which ended in the convening of a congress in Vyborg, for the nominal purpose of electing a committee to assist Russians residing in Finland. But much more ambitious plans were in view, viz., to bring about a union of Russians, political and otherwise, living in Finland and Scandinavia. The candidate proposed for the post of leader was Prince Volkonsky, the former vice-president of the Duma. Although he had been associated with Mr. Treppoff, it was thought that he was not so deeply compromised as the latter; moreover, his former post in the Duma gave him a certain reputation of being democratic. Complications were furnished by the arrival of Professors Kartashoff and Struve, who were known to be in close touch with Denikin and Koltchak. One thing was decided beforehand, that Mr. Treppoff was definitely finished with. The Allies would have nothing to do with any organization of his, so, as a sop, he was elected an honorary member of the committee, but naturally declined.

As many uninvited Russians took part in the Vyborg congress, it was impossible to discuss important matters openly, therefore a committee was elected with large powers. High politics, though not specifically mentioned, came within these powers. The members of the congress returned from Vyborg with the feeling that the first step had been taken toward the union of the Russians in Finland.

### Seeds of Dissension

Shortly after, the committee began its labors in Helsinki, but these members who intended to pull the wires in favor of Prince Volkonsky had a slight surprise, for Professor Kartashoff was elected to the post of chairman of the committee. It was a distinct blow to those followers of Mr. Treppoff, who foresaw in Prince Volkonsky one who would continue the

former policy. There was so much in favor of Professor Kartashoff, however, that the result could hardly have been otherwise. Still, the first seeds of dissension were sown here. The position was still further complicated by the presence of General Judenitch in Helsinki. He was not a member of the committee, and one was puzzled to know what his exact status was. There was constant contact between him and members of the committee, however, and it was generally thought that he would have command of the troops and direct military operations against the Bolsheviks. Where these troops were to be raised, drilled, and equipped was hardly considered at that time, but one felt that they would be.

The Finnish Government was not very disposed to assist the Russian committee in its political aspirations; it frankly preferred a Bolshevik government in Russia to one which might be inclined to limit Finland's independence. This was increased by the fact that the German Minister in Helsinki, Count Bassevitz, was advocating a similar policy. He foresaw that a democratic Russia was inevitably bound to dislike and oppose an autocratic Prussia. So, although Mr. Treppoff had been discarded, his followers enjoyed a good deal more favor from the Finnish Government than the members of the democratic Russian committee.

A considerable rôle in this game was played by Dr. Kai Donner, brother of the Finnish Minister in London. Dr. Donner was responsible for the raising of the Finnish "Jäger" who fought for Germany during the war, and afterward aspired to run the country along German lines. There was a contact between the Germans, the Jäger, and some of the Russians that was rather disconcerting and, as was stated in the House of Commons, there was clear proof of complicity between the Germans and the Bolsheviks. So the efforts of the Russian committee were exceedingly hampered.

## JEW MAY BECOME RUMANIAN CITIZEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The effect of the legislation enacted recently in Rumania with regard to the status of Jews in Rumania is illustrated by an announcement which has now been made by the Rumanian Legation in London. The communication reads in part:

"The Rumanian Legation in London informs the Jews born in the territory of the old Kingdom of Rumania that according to decree No. 2065 of May 22, 1919, modified by decree No. 3464 of August 13, they will become Rumanian citizens by making a declaration that they were born in Rumania and that they never enjoyed a foreign protection. Those who have complied with the laws of recruiting, those who have been mobilized in any of the campaigns from 1913 to date, even if they are actually under age, have only to declare that they wish to obtain the rights of citizenship. The wives and children under age of those who have made the above declaration will enjoy the Rumanian citizenship."

These conditions are extended, with provision, to the other classes cited, with option to minors, on reaching majority, to take up citizenship. There are penalties for false declarations.

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## GERMAN INDUSTRY SHOWS ADVANCE

Frankfort Exhibition Proves That Standard of Workmanship and of New Invention Reached High Level During the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany.—The recent industrial exhibition of Frankfort has set financiers both in Germany and elsewhere thinking about the difficulties and the prospects of German industries. There is ample justification for the great hopes that German industrial men are feeling at the present moment in view of the standard of this exhibition. German foreign visitors alike were amazed at the variety and the quality of the exhibits at Frankfort. Every conceivable kind of machinery could be seen there in its latest form, machinery for locomotion, for breweries, for printing, and for all kinds of labor and time-saving purposes. The standard of the workmanship and of new invention reached a remarkably high level, and foreign visitors especially were anxious to place large orders at once.

At first sight it seems difficult to understand how and why industrial machinery of a strictly peace-time nature should have improved its nature during the war, rather than deteriorated, especially in Germany, but the explanation need not be looked for long. To begin with, the lack of material in every form forced German industry and the German inventor to the most stringent economy, which gave rise to a great effort to produce labor-saving devices. Moreover, the lack of man-power urged upon the Germans the increasing necessity of employing machinery in its stead. So again they were driven to the invention and execution of new and better mechanical means of providing not only the requirements of the War Ministry but also commodities for the civil population; and thirdly, never before has time been so valuable as it was during the war, and these three reasons have combined to animate inventive genius in a manner that has not been rivaled hitherto.

Lack of Raw Materials  
In view of this new standard one would imagine that Germany could face with equanimity the problems of her industries, as the Frankfort exhibition showed a remarkable readiness on the part of foreigners to place contracts which would keep the entire industry busily employed for the next five or six years. But on the other hand, there are difficulties in the way which at present appear even greater than the possibilities. They may be summarized briefly as: firstly, the almost complete absence of all raw ma-

terial, secondly, the unfathomable difficulties of German labor, and thirdly, the governmental opposition to export.

If these three main factors are examined, it is found that, broadly speaking, they reduce themselves to the great salient features of all German trade, which is the high rate of exchange that Germany is forced to pay for foreign money, or in other words, the depreciation of her own coinage. The foreign trader is as ready to supply raw materials to Germany as the local industries are anxious to acquire them. The idea that allied traders would make a serious effort to boycott Germany is an entirely exploded notion, but the rate of exchange makes it impossible for German firms to pay for the raw materials they require. No one seems ready to give Germany credit because no financier feels justified in trusting the powers in Germany who control either her industry or her finance, and consequently they demand payment on delivery and in the coin of the country from which the raw materials emanate.

Difficulties of Labor  
The difficulty of labor is also due to the low value of the mark. Germany decided at the termination of hostilities to pay an out-of-work donation of a very generous nature. In fact, most workers are in a position to draw 14 marks a day from the government without doing any work. The authorities consider that a man can live comparatively well on 12 marks a day, and in view of the exhausted condition of every one the German workman is not anxious to find employment at 18 marks a day, which would be his average pay, when he can, without working at all, get 14 marks from the government, which he considers morally bound to keep him and his family in view of the suffering through which he has passed. In addition, the agitation of the Bolsheviks and the various small organizations that are stirring the Nation to chaos and to mutiny, tends to unemployment.

The third difficulty of German industry was referred to above as the governmental opposition to export. For obvious reasons the government desires that its own industries should first supply the country, and owing to the rate of exchange the German manufacturer can easily obtain far higher prices from the foreigner than he can from his countrymen. Moreover, as the prices offered to the German industries by the foreign trader exceed

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## THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM

As can be seen from the above, the whole question ultimately rests on the rate of exchange, and it might be of interest here to refer to one factor that has depreciated the value of German money to an almost inconceivable extent. There is a paragraph in the Peace Treaty by which the German Government was compelled to exchange all German money that was extant in Belgium at the rate of 125 francs per mark. As, however, in the foreign markets only 60 centimes was being offered at the time that this regulation came into force, an extensive trade in smuggling money through the occupied territory or over the Dutch frontier sprang into existence. In opposition to the German laws, people carried literally millions of marks on their person over the frontier where they exchanged these sums for the fixed price of 125 francs per mark. With the French money in their pockets they went into the open market and bought back German money at the rate of 50 to 60 centimes per mark, a process which proved, as may be

seen from the figures quoted above, to be a remarkably profitable one.

But the result to the German Nation was this, that whereas they had rightly estimated that nothing in excess of 50,000,000 marks was extant in Belgium at the cessation of hostilities, they have now found themselves forced to exchange over 30,000,000,000, according to Berlin estimates, at a ruinous rate, and the foreign financier who has been watching this process, naturally decreases his offer for the German mark daily, and credit, which to some extent shortly after the armistice was being given to German industry, has now ceased altogether. So that the position is that whereas Germany has proved by the Frankfort exhibition that she can compete with great advantage with foreign products, the problems before her are such that she is not able to purchase the necessary raw materials, and even where she succeeds in surmounting this difficulty, she is prevented from making a profitable sale either in her own country or abroad. The government to whom she hoped to look for active support is now viewed with suspicion, both by German industry and foreign finance, and therefore the necessary minimum of credit cannot be raised.

## PROSPECTS FOR DUBLIN TRADE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Australia, the United States, and France are all asking for information as to facilities for shipping services with Dublin. The American Vice-Consul wants to know the dry-docking facilities, grain elevators, storage provision and crane facilities. The French Consul wants an assurance as to the certainty of ships finding berthage. Evidently Dublin will not lack trade but she will have to hustle to provide the facilities asked for.

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## ITALIAN PREMIER'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Francesco Nitti Has Cut Gordian Knot by Dissolving Parliament and Asking for Electors' Views on Fiume Question

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Rome

ROME, Italy.—Francesco Saverio Nitti, the Italian Premier, is a bold and energetic statesman. After obtaining a majority of 60 in the Chamber on a direct vote of confidence, a majority smaller than usual as majorities go in Italy, he has cut the Gordian knot by dissolving Parliament and calling upon the electors to express their views about the burning question of Fiume. From a tactical standpoint, Mr. Nitti's act is the best policy that he could have pursued in his own political interest. His opponents in the old Chamber will now be obliged to defend their own seats in the country, and in Italy at elections the odds are always on the side of the minister in power at the moment of the dissolution.

The Opposition to the Cabinet will, therefore, be not only occupied but scattered, and lobby intrigues ceased from the moment that the frequenters of the so-called "pharmacy" were hastily summoned away to their constituencies. Constitutionally, too, Mr. Nitti's action is judged impeccable by calm Italian observers; on the morrow of a vote of confidence he has asked the King to dissolve a legislature, which reached its legal limit of five years in October of last year, which was prolonged for another 12 months only because the war was not yet over, and which, now that peace has come, must have ended its long existence in any case on October 26.

### Advantage of Dissolution

Moreover, this sudden dissolution has the further advantage of necessitating the approbation of the German and Austrian treaties by royal decree, instead of by a parliamentary vote, which would necessarily have involved a long and probably acrimonious debate in a moribund Chamber. Here again, the Premier is on the sure ground of historical precedent, so dear to the Anglo-Saxon mind. He cites in the Cabinet's memorandum to the King the examples of the two treaties of Zurich between Sardinia and France and between Sardinia, Austria, and France, which ended the war of 1859, and that of Vienna, between Italy and Austria, which closed the war of 1866. These three treaties were first sanctioned by royal decree and then ratified by the legislature. In the present case, as in that of the two treaties of Zurich, the ratification will be made by the next legislature. Thus, on tactical and constitutional grounds alike, Mr. Nitti's courageous stroke is considered to be perfectly justifiable.

But in politics, the public expediency is of even greater importance than party tactics or constitutional precedent, and it is on this cardinal point that opinions differ. Leaving out of account the merely personal and factional opposition to Mr. Nitti, there are quiet people who dread an impassioned electoral campaign taking the form of a plebiscite for or against Fiume, in which all the passions of the original neutralists and interventionists, pent up during the war, would suddenly be let loose all over the country. But the majority of politicians, knowing that in any event an election was inevitable sooner or later, think with Mr. Nitti and Mr. Giolitti that it is better to have it at once. They argue that the late Chamber, elected in 1912, nine months before the war and on quite other issues, had long since exhausted its mandate and lost touch with the country.

### Election Overdue

Now, as not a single by-election has been held since Italy went to war on May 24, 1915, not only were there 52 vacant seats, or a trifle over ten percent of the whole number, but the

Chamber was thereby debarred from obtaining the least infusion of new blood and the country from enjoying the least opportunity of expressing its opinion on the conduct of Italy's military and diplomatic operations. It is, therefore, argued that the government which emerges from the election with a majority, will speak with far greater authority on the question of Fiume and on other pending issues than could possibly have been conferred by vote of a moribund Parliament which for nearly four and a half years had had no opportunity of testing public opinion at the polls. A victorious government after an election will speak in the name of the Italy of 1919, not in that of the Italy of 1915, especially as the new electoral law allows all who have taken part in the war, even if under the legal age of 21, to exercise the suffrage. Thus, for the first time we shall learn what young Italy has to say about the situation. For years the press has been the only mouthpiece; now the people will at last express its opinions for itself.

### Chamber's Swan Song

The swan song of the Chamber was the admirable speech of Mr. Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, who succeeded to the "Damnos hereditas" bequeathed to him by Baron Sonnino in June. With conspicuous tact, the Minister, an expert man of the world, who studies human nature as well as printed documents, traversed the delicate ground of Italy's recent diplomatic history. He patriotically abstained from comparisons and recriminations, but he placed before the Chamber this dilemma: From the moment when it became obvious that the arbiters of the conference would be President Wilson, who had neither signed nor recognized the Secret Treaty of London, upon which Baron Sonnino based the Italian claims, then only two courses were open to Italian delegates: (1) to convert President Wilson to their view, or (2) to make a compromise. But Mr. Tittoni's predecessor long regarded the Treaty of London as his infallible argument, ignoring the fact that, although it bound England and France, it did not bind the United States, and that even if it could have been carried out to the letter, it would have assigned Fiume not to Italy, but to Croatia. Consequently, the only way to obtain Fiume was to give up something conceded to Italy by the Treaty of London, and this for a long time, the former Italian delegation was loth to do.

### Italy Wants Fiume

The future of Fiume still remains unsettled, but Italy, as Mr. Tittoni says, has in any case secured absolute mastery of the Adriatic by means of the neutralization of the Channel of Corfu, of the Quarnero, and of the Dalmatian coast, the control of Albania with Valona and the possession of two or three Dalmatian islands of strategic importance. The rest of Dalmatia, except the overwhelmingly Italian town of Zara, goes to the Jugo-Slavs, with effective guarantees for the liberties of the Italian minorities in the other coast towns and for Italy's economic interests there. Mr. Tittoni urged his fellow countrymen not to jeopardize these gains and abandon the conference by any inconsiderate act (such as the annexation of Fiume). The Chamber was obviously of this opinion, for while it unanimously voted that Fiume should be Italian, even the spokesman of the Opposition disclaimed any idea of its immediate annexation. A certain number of Hot-steps among the officers and the students may desire such a coup de main, but the vast majority of Italians, while unanimously wanting Fiume, does not want Italy's political isolation and a war with Jugo-Slavia.

The debate, which closed the life of the twenty-fourth Italian Legislature, did not settle the question of D'Annunzio's occupation of the coveted city. The unofficial Post Laureate of Italy is undoubtedly popular with certain classes, rather, however, because he is an emblem, a "banner," as the Italians say, than because of himself, al-

though his bravery in the late war is universally admitted. But some solution must be found, and it should not pass the wit of the clever Italian politicians to find it. In any case, it is much better that they, and not the Allies, should settle that matter. Above all, such a settlement should be made as rapidly as possible, for the long delays of the conference in dealing with the Italian claims have been one cause of the nervous tension in Italy.

### Danger of Violent Measures

Fiume may, if its future be not speedily determined, prove to be a powder magazine, the explosion of which would blow to pieces the new and delicate fabric of European peace. Every day increases the risk, for the Jugo-Slavs are a military people, and D'Annunzio's "arditi" or "storm-troops," are born fighters. Hence a collision may occur at any moment; and further passion would be kindled on both sides. In these critical circumstances, it is satisfactory that a practical and experienced diplomatist, who knows from his Oxford education and tenure of the London Embassy the Anglo-Saxon character, remains after the recent vote in the Chamber director of Italy's foreign policy. A terrible responsibility at this moment rests upon those, be they Italians or Jugo-Slavs, who advocate violent measures, and a scarcely less serious responsibility lies at the door of dilatory diplomacy. Mr. Tittoni has, at least, shown that he is neither dilatory nor dogmatic, and his speech has tactfully placed before the Italian electorate the exact state of Italy's relations with her allies and with her American associate, whose economic aid is so necessary not merely to her but to all European countries alike.

## CITY OF JUAREZ STILL PERMITS BULLFIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas.—The fact that President Carranza issued an edict last June against bullfighting in any part of Mexico has not operated to hinder the staging of such exhibitions in the city of Juarez, situated some miles south of the international line. With the excuse that the proceeds of the fights would go to improve sidewalks and help charitable institutions, bullfights have been conducted, and attended by both military and civil authorities.

### CANADIAN FISHING RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries in its report on fishing operations on the Atlantic coast during the month of September, says that the catch of cod, haddock, hake, and pollock were some 200,000 hundredweight greater than for the corresponding period last year. The totals were 786,000 hundredweight this year and 589,000 hundredweight last year. The lobster fishing results were also largely in excess of last year.

### NEW CONGO RAILWAYS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its African News Office

LONDON, England.—A concession has been applied for by the Nagelmakers group in Brussels to build a railway to connect the Upper Congo Valley from Bumba to Redjat on the Nile, on the southern Sudan frontier. The Belgian Congo authorities have also agreed to build a railway westwards from the Katanga mines to the Atlantic coast to join up with the railway terminus from Lobito Bay. The capital raised by the Congo groups for this section amounts to 40,000,000 francs.

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## COMING POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN SPAIN

In All Sorts of Political Circles It Is Believed That the Left Will Very Shortly Come to Governmental Power

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—There is every indication of a vigorous and remarkable autumn political campaign, for the comparative success the Toca Government has achieved by its policy of partial conciliation toward Labor elements and the sections of the Left, with which it has worked in a considerable degree of harmony, has excited strong feelings in other departments of political life. The most active agent at the present time is the irrepresible reactionary former Minister, Juan la Cierva, who did his utmost to make things as difficult as possible for the government in the closing days of the session, and for some time cherished the hope that he would compass its fall. As a matter of fact on two or three occasions he was not far from doing so.

By all the signs reaction in Spain ought never to be so much at a discount as now, and it would seem by his silence and disappearance from the stage—to which in his impulsive moments he said he would never return—Mr. Maura recognizes that fact. But Juan la Cierva has more daring and more enterprise, and at this time is so full of political vitality to which he desires to give expression that he has been known to regret that Parliament does not sit through the hot season, since there is so very much of the first consequence to be done.

### Premier as Free Lance

There is considerable speculation in many quarters as to the extent to which Sanchez de Toca has exceeded all official Conservative intentions and desires, and how much he has played the part of free lance in an adventurous game of his own in his recent experiments in government. There is a feeling in some quarters that Mr. Dato would not have done that kind of thing and that he is not pleased. On the other hand, it is a very feasible explanation that Mr. Dato put Sanchez de Toca forward deliberately to make these experiments in fraterni-

zation with the Left, to see what the result might be and to attract the sympathy of the Left to the Conservatives, without committing him, Mr. Dato, but leaving him free to conduct an entirely different policy, if necessary, when the time came.

There are several distinct developments in the political situation now in active progress, and they have a most important bearing upon the future. In the first place there is an increasing solidification of the Left, the Izquierdas as they are called in Spain. Some have lately suggested that the attachment of the Socialists to the Third International—of Lenin, Trotsky, and the Hungarians—would necessitate their complete detachment from all other Spanish political parties of all kinds whatsoever.

The remarkable thing is the persistence and universality of the expressed understanding in all sorts of political circles that very shortly the Left will come to governmental power. It now seems to be a sort of understood thing that the Left will come to power very soon, despite the fact that they have never done so before, and that this will be a remarkable development in Spain, the effect of which it is impossible to imagine. How would a government of the Left—Socialists, Republicans, Reformists, and others—proceed in the face of the enormous Conservative and reactionary forces that would be opposed to them, what would be its power, how long could it last, and when it fell, what then?

### Left Not Cohesive

In the most recent times Ministerialists have stated openly that in view of the special circumstances through which politics are passing they cannot hope to remain in power for any great length of time, but that they hoped to continue governing "up to next May, an epoch in which power would pass into the hands of the Izquierdas." But the Left is not by any means so cohesive as it ought to be for such purposes, nor has it anything like a proper program of a constructive character of its own. However, it is setting to work.

But the movement that is causing most comment and even excitement at the present time, is that which is called Conservative concentration. It used to be a matter of reproach and scorn on the part of the Conservatives toward their opponents, the Liberals, that the former were always united and the latter never. But the unity of the Conservatives was never complete, for the extreme Right, with the

Maurists, would always hold aloof from them, and just now it is absolutely non-existent for the Maurists, or the Clericals on behalf of themselves and the Maurists, were the bitterest enemies of the government in the last session of the Cortes, and Mr. la Cierva is now going about everywhere declaring implacable hostility and concocting schemes for the discomfiture of the Datist Party.

So it comes about that there are two definite movements for Conservative combination scheduled, while at the same time the Liberals, who made some progress with a scheme of their own for consolidation during the closing weeks of the last session of Parliament, are still engaged in contemplating the possibilities of the plan. The first of the Conservative ideas, and the one most discussed, is a very daring and extraordinary proposal, strongly urged by Mr. la Cierva, which is nothing more than an attempt to form a Conservative Party on new lines, and eject the Datists—the present official Conservative Party—from it. Mr. la Cierva has declared that he is out to fight the present Conservative government.

### A New Party Hinted At

The true character of Don Juan who conspired with Don Antonio to revive all the most corrupt practices ever known in Spain at the last general election, is now apparent. He says that he proposes to construct a new party, to consist of the Maurists, the Clericals, and some elements of the extreme Right. "The leaders of the Conservative Party," he says, "have deprived its political ideas of their strength, and I experience true complacency at witnessing them ride on the backs of Sabot and Besteiro (the Socialist leaders), since it gives me an opportunity for telling the country that these gentlemen ought not to represent the Conservative forces."

In effect such a new party as la Cierva speaks of, which he says he will call the "Conservative Union," will be hardly anything more than the combination of Maurists and Clericals which has been at work for some time past, for the elements of the extreme Right that are spoken of do not amount to much.

The situation, however, in view of the intransigency of the Clericals and the silliness of the Maurists, is difficult. It is indeed the case, as has been said by the most prominent Liberal statesmen lately, that these are the days of the Left in Spain, even though power does not yet come to them.

## AFTERMATH OF THE CALCUTTA OUTBREAK

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—At a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held in Simla, a resolution asking for an inquiry regarding the firing on the crowds in the Calcutta riots was proposed by Mr. Chanda. He gave an account of what had happened in the city before and after the order of prohibition of entry into the Punjab, passed against Mr. Gandhi by the Punjab Government. He admitted interference with street traffic by the crowd, and said that nobody could complain that the government felt called upon to step in to put a stop to a state of things which was hardly creditable to anyone. But there was a conflict of opinion as to what had led to the firing and whether it was at all justified. The people were anxious to know in what circumstances, and by whom, the order to fire had been given, and whether the precautions enjoined by law had been taken. He asked, Was civil force first tried as the law required, and, if not, why not? The people in India never heard of any casualties in connection with recent riots in Australia and England, although the rioters there assaulted the police with weapons. It would be well if the government furnished an explanation as to why the same humane measures could not be adopted in India as were adopted in Australia.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Pandit Malaviya supported the resolution and demanded that the same committee which inquired into the Punjab, Delhi, and Bombay affairs should inquire into what had happened in Calcutta. Sir William Vincent, replying, referred to the fact that none of the members from Bengal had spoken on behalf of the measure. The Bengal Government had informed the Indian Government that an inquiry into the Calcutta riots was most inadvisable. He asked the council whether it thought that the officers of the army and the police would do their duty, if on every occasion unjustified attacks were to be made on their actions. Sir William quoted incidents which had occurred during the riots to show that the firing had been absolutely justified.

In reply to remarks made by Mr. Sarma and Mr. Chanda, Sir William Vincent asserted that his view that the resolution was not supported by the Bengal members was justified by the fact that none of them had spoken in its favor.

# NATIONAL BLOUSE WEEK

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## SYRACUSE WINS IN JUNIOR RUN

JUNIOR CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM	
Club	Points
Syracuse University .....	22
Finnish-American A. C. ....	81
St. Christopher Club .....	84
St. Austin's A. C. ....	87
Mohawk A. C. ....	101
Paulist A. C. ....	110
Morningside A. C. ....	135

Pos.	Name and club	Time m. s.
1	John Simmons, Syracuse Univ.	32 32
2	Lewis Watkins, Syracuse Univ.	33 32
3	William H. Sullivan, Syracuse Univ.	33 32
4	Jem O'Connor, St. Anselm's A.C.	33 32
5	J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C.	33 39
6	R. Philm, Finnish-Amer. A. C.	33 59
7	J. Loogar, St. Anselm's A. C.	34 10
8	H. Hueland, St. Anselm's A. C.	34 11
9	George Cornellia, N. Y. A. C.	34 11
10	H. C. Johnson, Syracuse Univ.	34 26
11	Terry Halpine, unattached.	34 30
12	Robert Spear, Paulist A. C.	34 37
13	W. H. Sullivan, Syracuse Univ.	34 43
14	V. Volatras, Millbrook A. C.	34 43
15	J. W. Fleck, Syracuse Univ.	34 55
16	Frank Tilterton, unattached.	34 56
17	J. Goff, St. Christopher Club.	35 4
18	W. H. Sullivan, St. Christopher Club	35 10
19	De Stefano, Millbrook A. C.	35 12
20	B. Segretto, Morningdale A. C.	35 12

**COLLEGE GAMES SATURDAY**

ward 10, Princeton 10,  
14, Brown 0.  
rinceton 10, Pennsylvania 13,  
ttsburgh 7, Wash. & Jeff. 6,  
rnell 20, Carnegie Tech. 0,  
algate 9, Bucknell 0.  
n State 20, Lehigh 7,  
ragside 11, Rochester 0,  
rnerst 9, Wesleyan 7.  
Hlams 13, Middlebury 0.  
tters 13, Boston College 7,  
tre Dame 12, West Point 9,  
orgetown 6, Annapolis 0.  
aine 18, Bowdoin 0.  
Hampshire 13, Worcester P. I. 0,  
n 12, Columbia 0.  
estminster 6, Buffalo 0,  
rmingfield 12, Hamilton 0.  
tly Cross 41, Colby 0.  
fayette 48, Dickinson 0,  
Y. University 17, Union 6.  
St. Mary's 3, Lebanon Valley 0.  
verford 20, Johns Hopkins 0,  
rthmore 20, F. & M. 0,  
llaudet 27, W. Maryland 6.  
ttsburgh 20, Villanova 0.  
erich 13, Vermont 0.  
fts 7, Detroit 2.  
ass. A. C. 13, Middlebury 0.  
nn. A. C. 3, Boston University 0.  
nston 1923, Cornell 1923 0,  
le 1923 10, Cornell 1923 0,  
nias 1923 6, Wesleyan 1923 0.  
n 20, Purdue 0.  
icago 13, Michigan 0,  
wa 14, Northwestern 7.  
nnois 10, Minnesota 6.  
chigan A. C. 13, So. Dakota 0.  
ttrough, Michigan A. C. 0,  
nford 13, Santa Clara 0,  
ashington State 7, Oregon 0,  
rretta 27, W. V. Wesleyan 0.  
nnatani 7, Kentucky 0,  
paw 0, Wabash 0.  
braska 12, Missouri 5.  
oks 6, Oklahoma 0.  
kell 7, Kansas State 0,  
aks 10, Washington 13.  
Louis 0, Marquette 0.  
rham 6, Franklin 2.  
ah 7, Colorado 0.  
braska Wesleyan 14, Wyoming 0.  
lorado A. C. 27, Utah A. C. 7,  
ver 0, Rolla 0.  
ash & Lee 2, Georgia Tech 0,  
nderbult 16, Alabama 12.  
ass. A. & M. 24, Mississippi 0.  
ane 14, Florida 12.  
Carrolla 6, Tennessee 6.  
uliana 24, Mississippi, Col. 0,  
ance 21, Oglesborne 0.  
burn 19, Presbyter Hill 0.  
orgia 7, Virginia 7.  
nson 13, Presbyterians 13.

The Cornell varsity cross-country team defeated Carnegie Institute of Technology in their dual meet at Ithaca, New York, Saturday, 28 to 113. The Cornell team was coached by J. T. C. McDermott '29 of Cornell.

The Willams College cross-country team defeated Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in their dual meet at Williamstown, Massachusetts, Saturday, 15 to 43. Capt. H. H. Brown of the Willams team was the individual prize winner covering the five-mile course in 25m. 5s.

<p>Northern Massachusetts District—Chicago Rovers v. Fore River K. C. Quincy; Sam Thistle F. C. v. Squantum F. C. 3          large; United Shoe A. A. v. Abbott 3          C. v. F. C. 3          Southern New England District—Fall River Rovers v. Greystone Life Savers 14          C. v. St. Michaels Club of Fall River 1          New Bedford Celtics v. P. J. and 13</p>	
<p>Connecticut District—New Haven F. C. 3          Bridgeport—Swedish A. C., Bridge- 3          Thistle F. C. or Sons of St. George, 3          Bridgeport v. Bridgeport City F. 3          New York District—New Jersey 20          District—New York F. C. v. Paterson F. 16          Interurban Rapid Transit F. C. v. 16          Hobcock &amp; Wilcox F. C. of Bayonne; 3          MacDuffie &amp; Crews v. St. Josephs 3          American F. C. v. Harrison—New 3          F. C.; Malta A. C. of Newark or Edison 3          F. C., West Orange, v. Tebo Yacht 8          Club F. C., Brooklyn, New York; Erie 3          A. C. v. New York City F. C. 3          Jersey City, Federal Ship F. C. 3          v. Robins Dry Dock F. C. of 3          Brooklyn. 3</p>	
<p>Eastern Pennsylvania District—New 2          York v. Camden v. St. J. &amp; J. 19          Hudson A. A. F. C., East Falls; Mer- 3          cantile Ship F. C., Harriman, v. Puritan 6          M. L. Philadelphia or Bethlehem Steel 96          Company F. C., Bethlehem; Diastem 3          A. C., Pottsville v. Wanders Field 3          Philadelphia. 3</p>	

7	va. Detroit Bricklayers; Pontiac City
8	C. Pontiac, va. Detroit-Vikings; Ris-
10	Star S. F. C., Detroit, va. Detroit S. F.
2	C. A. Edwards, C. C. Detroit, va. Roses F.
3	Detroit
5-	Detroit
72	Massouri District-Ben Miller A. C., St.
73	va. St. Louis Innkeepers; Scullin
74	and Company F. C., St. Louis, va. St.
75	is Screw Company F. C.
3	Illinois District-Palmer Park F. C. va.
4	attles A. F. C., Chicago, Lake Forest
0	va. Lincoln Park F. C.; Olympia
0	va. Cicero, va. Harvey S. C. or Thie-
3-	va. F. C., Chicago; Swedish-American F.
4	Chicago, va. Chicago Bricklayers
5	F. C.
13	

Name and college	Time m. s.
W. N. Cummings, Pennsylvania.....	33 45
W. Higgins, Columbia.....	33 46
L. A. Brown, Pennsylvania.....	33 50
W. E. Irwin, Pennsylvania.....	34 16
A. Turner, Columbia.....	34 45
R. McHale, Pennsylvania.....	35 10
S. W. Kivlat, Pennsylvania.....	35 12
H. Lowenkopf, Columbia.....	35 25
R. Knox, Columbia.....	35 56
C. F. Crathern, Dartmouth.....	36 10

HARVARD		PENNSYLVANIA	
53-Bates .....	0	15-Bucknell .....	0
17-Boston .....	0	51-Penn. M. I. ....	0
35-Colby .....	0	89-Delaware .....	0
7-Brown .....	0	55-Swarthmore .....	7
47-Virginia .....	0	23-Lafayette .....	0
20-Springfield .....	0	0-Penn State .....	0
10-Princeton .....	10	19-Dartmouth .....	20
80 .....	23	95C .....	2

DARTMOUTH		BROWN	
40-Springfield	0	27-R. I. State	0
13-Norwich	0	7-Bowdoin	0
27-Mass. A. C.	7	0-Colgate	14
19-Penn. State	13	0-Harvard	7
9-Cornell	0	20-Norwich	0
7-Colgate	7	0-Syracuse	13
9-Pennsylvania	19	0-Yale	14
35	46	54	48
SYRACUSE		WEST POINT	

31-All-Syracuse	0	14-Middlebury	.. 0
27-Vermont	..... 0	9-Holy Cross	.. 0
7-West Point	.. 3	3-Syracuse	..... 7
24-Pittsburgh	.. 3	6-Maine	..... 0
0-Wash. & Jeff.	13	13-Boston	..... 0
13-Brown	..... 0	24-Tufts	.....13
9-Bucknell	..... 0	9-Notre Dame	...12

11	19	78	32
PITTSBURGH		ANNAPOLIS	
23-Geneva .....	0	49-N. C. A. & M	0
26-West Virginia	0	66-J. Hopkins ..	0
3-Syracuse .....	24	21-Bucknell .....	6
16-Georgia Tech.	6	20-W. V. Wes'n.	6
13-Lehigh .....	0	0-Georgetown ..	6
-Wash. & Jeff. ..	6		

PRINCETON	36	156	CORNELL	18
8-Trinity	0		9-Oberlin	0
9-Lafayette	6		3-Williams	0
4-Rochester	0		0-Colgate	21
0-Colgate	7		0-Dartmouth	9
0-West Virginia	25		2-Lafayette	21
Harvard	10		20-Carnegie	0
1	48	34	51	

COLGATE		COLUMBIA	
5-Susquehanna	7	0-U. S. Arizona	0
4-Brown	0	7-Vermont	0
1-Cornell	0	0-Williams	25
7-Princeton	0	9-Amherst	7
7-Dartmouth	7	0-Union	0
-Rochester	0	13-Stevens	0
	<hr/> 14		<hr/> 32
WILLIAMS		AMHERST	

0-Rensselaer .. 0	3-Bowdoin .....	0
3-Union .....	2-N. Y. Univer.	0
6-Cornell .....	12-Union .....	0
5-Columbia .....	48-Trinity .....	7
3-Hamilton .....	7-Columbia .....	9
0-Wesleyan .....	42-Worcester P. I	0
0-Middlebury .....	9-Wesleyan .....	7
0	19	123
WASH. & JEFF.	WESLEYAN	23

3-Kiskinmetas . . . 0	6-Worcester P I . . 0
9-Carnegie Tech 0	35-R. I. State . . 0
6-Westminster . 0	10-N. Y. Univer. 0
3-Syracuse . . . . 0	47-Union . . . . . 0
9-Pittsburgh . . . 7	16-Williams . . . . 0
	7-Amherst . . . . 9

BOWDOIN		7 121	9
0-Amherst	.... 3	0-Harvard	....53
0-Brown	.... 7	0-N. H. State	.... 3
0-Holy Cross	....14	56-Ft. McKinley	.... 0
0-Ft. McKinley	.... 0	7-Colby	.... 7
0-Colby	.... 0	17-Maine	.... 26
0-Bates	....13	13-Bowdoin	....14
0-Maine	....18		

COLBY	51	93	MAINE	103
55-Ft. Williams. 0			55-Ft. McKinley 0	
82-Ft. Harvard ..... 5			82-Ft. Williams. 0	
West Point ..... 6			West Point ..... 6	
26-Bowdoin ..... 20			26-Bates ..... 17	
25-Colby ..... 0			25-Colby ..... 0	
18-Bowdoin ..... 0			18-Bowdoin ..... 0	
Holy Cross..... 41				
138	208		23	
VALE			LEHIGH	

-Springfield . . .	0	47-Villanova . . .	0
-No. Carolina . .	7	13-Ursinus . . . .	0
-Boston . . . . .	5	19-Rutgers . . . .	0
-Tufts . . . . .	0	51-N. Y. Aggies .	0
-Maryland S. . .	0	16-Carnegie . . . .	0
Brown . . . . .	0	9-Pittsburgh . . .	13
		7-Penn. State . .	20
	12	153	33

OHIO STATE		MICHIGAN	
-Ohio Wesleyan	0	34-Case	0
-Cincinnati	0	26-Michigan A. C.	0
-Kentucky	0	3-Ohio State	13
-Michigan	3	16-Northwestern	13
Purdue	0	0-Chicago	13
	3	79	39
WISCONSIN		INDIANA	
-Ripon	0	27-Wabash	7

-Marquette . . . 0	3-Central . . . 12	
-Northwestern 6	24-Kentucky S. . 0	
-Illinois . . . 10	6-Minnesota . . 20	
-Minnesota . . 19	3-Notre Dame . . 16	
—	—	55
33	62	
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	<b>PURDUE</b>	
-No. Dakota . . 0	14-Franklin . . . 14	
-Nebraska . . . 6	7-Illinois . . . 14	
-Indiana . . . 6	0-Chicago . . . 16	

Iowa	9	13-Michigan A.C.	7
Wisconsin	7	Ohio State	20
Illinois	10		
	38	34	71
ILLINOIS		CHICAGO	
Purdue	7	123-Great Lakes	0
Iowa	7	16-Purdue	0
Wisconsin	14	4-Northwestern	0
Chicago	0	6-Illinois	16

Chicago	6	6-Illinois	10
Minnesota	6	13-Michigan	0
	34	193	10
IOWA		NORTHWESTERN	
Nebraska	0	20-DePauw	0
Illinois	9	6-Wisconsin	10
Minnesota	6	0-Chicago	41
So. Dakota	13	13-Michigan	16
Northwestern	7	7-Iowa	14

	35	46	81
MISSOURI		KANSAS	
Drury ..... 0		42-Pittsburgh N S 0	
Kansas A. C. 6		14-Emporia ..... 0	
Iowa State .. 0		0-Washburn .. 0	
Drake ..... 0		0-Iowa State .. 0	
Oklahoma .... 6		16-Kansas S. A. C 3	
Nebraska .....12		0-Oklahoma .... 0	

OWA STATE	24	72	3
Coe .....	0	0-Iowa .....	18
Grinnell ....	0	6-Minnesota .....	6
Missouri .....	10	9-Notre Dame .....	14
Kansas .....	0	7-Oklahoma .....	7
Nebraska .....	0	0-Iowa State .....	3
		12-Missouri .....	5
	10	34	53

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Coming from behind in the last few minutes of play the Harvard varsity football team which entered the contest a prime favorite to win, managed to tie the Princeton varsity in their big football game in the Palmer Stadium, Saturday afternoon, 10 to 10, and thereby saved itself from what appeared, during over three-quarters of the game, to be a most unexpected defeat.

Princeton became more aggressive at the beginning of the last quarter and worked the ball down to the crimson 12-yard line. Assaults upon the crimson sailing ship, Murray 22 was intent in for a trial and he dropped kick goal an instant later, making the score 10 to 3.

Although all chances of winning seemed to be lost for Harvard, the crimson warriors began a fierce combination of rushing and passing which carried them to the Tiger 8-yard line. Plunges through the center netting only scant gains, a forward pass was attempted on the last down. F. C. Murray Jr. '20 tossed the ball to a coach who made the touchdown. The score was made 14 to 10.

Harvard's Fulton '20 kicked the goal. In the remaining few minutes of play either side could score and the game ended in a 10 to 10 tie. The summary:

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Tiff Denton of Kansas City proved himself to be the real surprise of the United States national three-cushion billiard championship tournament in play here when, Saturday night, he defeated Otto Reiselt of Chicago, 50-40 in 56 innings. It was easily the feature match of the day's play, both players being at their

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1 1 2 5 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 2
2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
1-50.
Head=0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
2 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 1 1
4-43.
McCourt=0 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 6 2 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 1 2 0 0
1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0
0 2 0 0 1-50.
Gillette=0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 2 3 1
0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 1 0 0 1
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0
2 0 0 0-31.
Jackson=3 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0
0 3 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
1 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0
3 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4-50.
Leary=2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 5

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Otto Reiselt defeated Clarence Jackson, Pierre Maupome nosed out Tiff Denton of Kansas City, and Hugh Heaton won from Jesse Lean in the other contests played Saturday. The Maupome-Denton match was thrilling from start to finish, although it took 58 innings to complete. Denton, rated as a probable work for the veterans, gave

HIGH RUNS

Maupome—1 0 5; McCourt—1 0 5; Reisel—1 0 4; Gillette—1 0 6; Heali—1 0 4; Cannefax—4 8 3; Lean—1 0 3; Denton—1 0 1 9; Jackson—1 0 5; Otis—0 2 4.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Cannefax—	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0
Denton—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maupome—	0	3	1	2	3	8	0	2	1	0	2	0
Otis—	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lean—	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Reisel—	4	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	—38.		
Denton—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maupome—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otis—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lean—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reisel—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannefax—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denton—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maupome—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otis—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lean—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reisel—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannefax—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denton—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maupome—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otis—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lean—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reisel—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannefax—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denton—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maupome—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otis—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lean—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reisel—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannefax—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denton—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maupome—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otis—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lean—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reisel—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannefax—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denton—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maupome—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otis—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lean—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reisel—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannefax—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denton—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maupome—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otis—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lean—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reisel—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannefax—	0	0	0									

lected to compete at the next Olympiad in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920, it is decided, at the headquarters of the central Olympic committee here. Nevertheless, women in various countries are understood to be preparing a formal request for equality in every way in the games. The committee announces that women will be welcomed to the Olympiad, and says they will be entered on the same conditions as men. The women of France, who recently have become active in several sports, including football, are expected to ask official recognition.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Newcastle United who became leaders of the first division of the football league last Saturday beat Middlesbrough at Middlesbrough today, the visiting defense completely subduing the formidable efforts of even such a dangerous forward as J. Elliott and enabling the leaders to maintain their leadership by 1 goal to 0. The only other club to

Rangers continued their successful career in the Scottish League by beating Partick Thistle 2 to 1; but Celtic only drew with Falkirk 1 all. Amateurs from Queens Park beat Morton 1 to 0 on the latter's ground and Dumbarton succeeded in effecting a draw at the Motherwell inclosure, 1 all. Other results: Airdrieonians 0, Kilmarnock 2; Clydebank 3, Aberdeen 0; Dundee 3, Clyde 0; Hibernians 2, Raith 0; St. Mirren 4, Hearth 1; Third Lanark 1, Albion Rovers 0.

EL PASO, Texas.—State officials and large landowners in the Mexican State of Michoacan have united in modernizing the agricultural implements used in that state with a view to largely increasing the production of the haciendas, or ranches.

The climate of the Pacific slope—from British Columbia on the North to the Mexican border on the South—is mild and pleasant all winter, varying in degree of mildness as one journeys North or South.

Rose and geranium weather, for which warm ocean currents are responsible, makes it possible for the visitor—whether in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles or San Diego—whether motoring along the Columbia Highway or El Camino Real—to view the scenic wonders of the Far West in comfort, and to engage in all out-of-door sports, as in springtime.

And the scenery of the entire trans-Sierra region is so varied—with its cloud-crowned peaks, its mountain-born streams, its waterfalls, its flower-carpeted valleys and ocean beaches—that no part of it should be missed.

En route visit the National Parks, National Monuments, and other winter resorts. See Hawaii, too.

"California for the Tourist," "Pacific Northwest," "Hawaii," and other resort booklets, on request. Let the local ticket agent help plan your trip—or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address nearest Travel Bureau, United States Railroad Administration, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago; 145 Liberty St., New York City; 602 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Please indicate the places you wish to see en route.

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**• UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION**





## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## URGENT NEEDS OF THE RAILROADS

Large Orders for Both Equipment and Rails Are Expected to Be Placed When the Roads Are Returned to Private Ownership

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In spite of poor railroad credit at the present time it is believed that conditions are to undergo a change soon. Beyond a doubt the railroads must enter the market for rails and equipment, and plans are forming to take care of such purchases soon after the roads are restored to corporate management. Inquiries for rails are said to aggregate 500,000 to 600,000 tons.

Although doubt is expressed in Congress whether permanent railroad legislation can be passed before January 1, the Railroad Administration has just reiterated the declaration that the roads would be returned January 1. If necessary, "interim" legislation may be passed, and the government guarantee of standard return may be continued for a few months, thus enabling the railroads to get on their feet. The continuation of the rental or possibly guarantee of dividends for a short period, it is contended, would do much to establish confidence and the credit of the roads.

Large Orders Placed

During the federal control there have been large numbers of freight cars and locomotives ordered as the needs of war traffic dictated. The order for 100,000 freight cars last year substantially helped the freight car situation, and there still remain between 19,000 and 20,000 of these cars to be built. The rest have been put into service or are rapidly being put into service.

It is believed that there will be substantial orders for locomotives, as many have been worn by the war service, and requirements are considerable for replacements and for increasing tractive capacity. During September a total of 98 locomotives were turned out from the locomotive works. Baldwin was the largest producer, with 52 shipped. American Locomotive shipped 18 and Lima Locomotive Works turned out 23.

Inquiry From Europe

These were all for railroads in the United States. There is said to be considerable inquiry from European sources in the American market for locomotives, but the exchange situation militates against their acceptance. However, it is surprising what a lot of orders are coming from other countries. Among orders received by American Locomotive and Baldwin in October were some from Japan, Argentina, Cuba, Trinidad government railroads, and the Jamaica government railway.

Purchasing of passenger car equipment in the United States has for a long period been practically nil, and requirements in this direction should be large, as much of this rolling stock has fallen into a deplorable condition. During October no passenger cars were constructed in railroad shops.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	35 1/2	36
Atlantic Refining	110 1/2	111
Home Refining	34	35
Rockefeller	305	310
Continental Oil	34	35
Crescent Pipe	170	175
Cumberland Pipe	135	140
Eureka Pipe	107	110
Illinois Pipe Line	70	75
Indiana Pipe	37	39
International Pipe	42 1/2	43 1/2
Northern Pipe	330	340
Ohio Oil	80	82
Penn-Mex Fuel	20	21
Pierce Oil	715	720
Prairie Pipe	294	298
South Penn	348	352
S. O. of Cal.	200	205
S. O. of Ind.	770	780
S. O. of Kan.	500	510
S. O. of Ky.	495	510
S. O. of Neb.	125	130
S. O. of N. J.	724	725
S. O. of N. Y.	456	460
S. O. of Ohio	520	540

## LOBSTER INDUSTRY

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Exports of live lobsters in the 1919 season totaled 4,831,232 pounds, the pack 1,020,864 pounds. The whole catch was 5,852,096, or 500,000 pounds less than in 1918, but the value was \$1,396,046 in 1919, compared with \$799,397 in 1918. In Nova Scotia the price was 19 cents a pound, but Boston paid considerably more. Canadian lobsters averaged 67 cents to the pound. The season opened on March 1, 2 1/2 months later than in 1918. It ended May 31.

## SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL

PARIS, France.—The government has appealed to large users of fuel, such as public utility plants, to use "mazut," the heavy oil residue remaining after gasoline and kerosene have been distilled from crude petroleum, as a substitute fuel during the increasing coal shortage. The government pledges itself to deliver for a certain period this heavy oil to big concerns who will convert their boilers to burn oil in place of coal.

## REPUBLIC MOTOR TRUCK

NEW YORK, New York.—John N. Willys, president of Willys-Overland, F. W. Ruggles, president of the Republic Motor Truck Company, and W. J. Baxter, a director of the latter company, have bought the controlling interest in the Republic Motor Truck Company.

## LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, England.—There were 10,177 bales offered at the wool auction sales on Friday. Fine grades were firm. Cape of Good Hope and Natal sold from 10 to 15 per cent over the last series.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Can	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Car & Ferry	139 1/2	139 1/2	137 1/2	138
Am Inter Corp	124 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
Am Loco	105	105	104	104
Am Smelters	68 1/2	68 1/2	68	68
Am Sugar	139	139 1/2	138	138
Am T & T	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Woolen	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Anacosta	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Atchafalpa	180 1/2	180 1/2	179	179
At G & W I	180 1/2	180 1/2	179	179
Baldwin Loco	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
B & O	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Beth Steel B	106	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Can Smelting	105 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Chandler	135	135 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Chl. M & St P	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
China	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Corn Prods	93	93	91 1/2	92
Crescent Steel	221	221 1/2	220 1/2	220 1/2
Cuba Cane	45	45	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	84	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
Dud-Johnson	136	136	136	136
Gen Elkhart	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Gen Motors	294	294	288	288
Goodrich	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87
Ind Paper	77 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Ind Cop	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58
Ind Rubber	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ind Steel	128 1/2	128 1/2	128	128
Marine	60	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
Marine pfd	110 1/2	110 1/2	109	109
Mex Motor	49	49	46 1/2	46 1/2
Mex Pet	245 1/2	245 1/2	241 1/2	241 1/2
Midvale	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Mo Pacific	30	30	29	29
N. Y. Central	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
N. Y. N H & H	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34
Rep I & Steel	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Penn	128 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Penn-Arrow	95 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Piercing	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Reading	128 1/2	128 1/2	128	128
Roy Dutch N Y	108 1/2	108 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Rem Twp	100 1/2	100 1/2	98	98
Sinclair	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
So Ind	112 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
U S Smelting	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
U S Steel	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utah Copper	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Westinghouse	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Willy-Meyer	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Worthington	103 1/2	103 1/2	103	103
Total sales	651,700			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lb 3 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lb 4 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Lb 5 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Lb 6 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lb 7 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Lb 8 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Lb 9 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Lb 10 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Lb 11 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Lb 12 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Lb 13 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Lb 14 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Lb 15 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Lb 16 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Lb 17 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Lb 18 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lb 19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Lb 20 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Lb 21 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lb 22 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Can of Paris 4 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1921	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1927	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	99 1/2	99 1/2
A A Ch	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Wool com	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am Zinc	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	57 1/2	57 1/2
Arizona	15 1/2	15 1/2
Booth Fish	16 1/2	16 1/2
Boston Elev	68	68
Boston & Me	36 1/2	36 1/2
Butte & Sup	24 1/2	24 1/2
Cal & Ariz	72 1/2	72 1/2
Cal & Hecla	405	405
Copper Range	50	50
Day's Day	13 1/2	13 1/2
East Butte	16 1/2	16 1/2
East Mass	26 1/2	26 1/2
Fairbanks	90 1/2	90 1/2
Granby	29	29
Gorton	29	29
Gray & Davis	52 1/2	52 1/2
Greene-Can	40 1/2	40 1/2
I Creek com	47 1/2	47 1/2
Ind Royalty	35	35
Lake Copper	37	37
Mass Gas	70 1/2	70 1/2
May-Old Colony	84 1/2	84 1/2
Miami	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mohawk	65	65
Mullins Body	48 1/2	48 1/2
N. Y. N H & H	34 1/2	34 1/2
North Butte	17 1/2	17 1/2
Old Dominion	30	30
Osceola	39	39
Parish & Bing	5 1/2	5 1/2
Pond Creek	27	27
Root & Van Der	5 1/2	5 1/2
Stewart	34	34
Swift & Co	139 1/2	139 1/2
United Fruit	200 1/2	200 1/2
United Shoe	51 1/2	51 1/2
U S Smelting	74 1/2	74 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	95	100
Allied Packing	53	55
Amer Safety Razor	29	29 1/2
Boston & Mont	750	770
Caledonia	28	41
Colonial Tire	18	20
Commonwealth Pet	49	50
Corn Copper	63	64
Cosden & Co	10 1/2	11
Emerson	7	7 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	3
General Asphalt	16	17
Glenrock	17	17 1/2
Goldfields Cons	17	20
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2
Houston Oil	155	165
Howe Steel	13 1/2	14
Hupp Motors	13 1/2	14
Ind Packing	25	26
Island Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2
Jumbo	8	10
Loew	24	24 1/2
Loft Inc	30 1/2	31
Merritt	24	25
Midwest Refining	165	167
N. Y. Shipping	55	60
Otis Steel	29 1/2	29 1/2
Overland Tire	30 1/2	31
Peerless	48 1/2	50
Pfrod & Redfern	10 1/2	10 1/2
Retail Candy	21	22
Ryan Pet	6	6 1/2
Salt Creek	52 1/2	53 1/2
Sapulpa Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2
Shell Transport	82 1/2	83 1/2
Silver Kfir	13	14
Standard Motors	8 1/2	9 1/2
Submarine Boat	17 1/2	18 1/2
United Picture	18	20
United States Stm	7 1/2	7 1/2
Vanguard Steel	57	58 1/2
White Eagle Oil	27	28
White Oil	38 1/2	39 1/2

## NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$9,027,839,000, an increase of 44.4 per cent over a year ago. Outside of New York the increase was 29.5 per cent.

## PROSPERITY OF STEEL COMPANIES

In Four Years Four of the Leading Concerns Add to Surplus an Average of Nearly \$100 a Share on the Junior Issues

NEW YORK, New York.—Although attention has been drawn to the steel issues during the last month or two by the spectacular upward movement of one or two, fluctuations in most of these issues have been within a comparatively narrow range. United States Steel, for instance, during October moved within a limit of 7 1/2 points, between 104 1/2 and 111 1/2. Bethlehem B. in the same period, had a range of only 6 points.

The average closing price on October 31 of four leading steel issues, United States Steel, Bethlehem B. Republic, and Lackawanna, was \$114 a share. In four years, 1915 to 1918, these four companies added to surplus an average of \$99.34 a share on the junior stock. Hence it would seem that the present market value represents little more than actual additions to value shown by annual reports in the four-year period.

In 1913, the mean market price of three of these stocks, United States Steel, Republic, and Lackawanna, was 40 1/2. The pre-war level of Bethlehem cannot be calculated in this connection because of the changes in the company's capitalization during the war. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, however, in the four years earned \$135.39 above all charges and dividends on its common stock, and should add at least \$15 a share more to this figure in the year drawing to a close. The closing price of Bethlehem B at the end of October was 107 1/2.

Republic Iron & Steel's sharp upturn in the last few weeks is all the more interesting in view of the fact that this issue in the past has systematically failed to respond to market movements to anything like the extent other stocks have. Although the company's earnings in the last four years have been enormous and it has added to surplus per share on its common stock \$106.99 in that period, the stock until July of this year has never succeeded in reaching par. In that month it went to 103 1/2, receding to 87 1/2 in August and ranging between 87 1/2 and 93 in September. The closing price for October represented a gain of 40 1/2 points over the high of the previous month and 36 1/2 points over the previous high made in July.

In the following table is shown the outstanding common stock of the four companies, with the working capital reported December 31, 1918, net surplus earned after dividends in the four years 1915-18 and the equivalent of these surplus earnings in dollars per share on the common stock.

	Common stock	Working capital	Net surplus	Equivalent
U. S. Steel	\$508,302,500	\$27,191,000	\$59,448,000	\$35,097,500
Republic	227,201,750	28,729,360	80,145,493	24,596,942
Bethlehem	382,536,746	29,095,828	80,498,707	27,975,929
Lackawanna	106,939	106,939	135,390	79,716

Note—Lackawanna has only one class of stock.

## LIQUIDATION OF STOCKS CONTINUES

Liquidation and lower prices featured Saturday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The market was under pressure from the start, and, although there was a moderate rally at the end of the first hour, the closing showed substantial net losses. American Sugar was off 3 1/2, Baldwin 4 1/2, Chandler 3 1/2, Crucible 5, Pierce-Arrow 4 1/2, Republic Steel 5 1/2, General Motors 5 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 5 1/2, U. S. Rubber 3 1/2, U. S. Steel 3 1/2, and U. S. Smelting 3 1/2.

## DIVIDENDS

The William Carter Company has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 15 on stock of record December 10. The directors of the White Motor Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable December 31 to holders of record December 15.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

COLORADO SOUTHERN

Fourth week Oct. . . . \$792,937

From Jan. 1 . . . . . 20,961,230

1919 . . . . . \$82,



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Dog That Liked to Help

His name was Rustic, and in the days when I knew him he was a plump, white fox terrier of somewhat ordinary appearance, carrying his years as sedately as though he had utterly forgotten having been a puppy. He was rather appropriately named, living on the shady main street of a small village, just a handful of houses grouped along the dusty highway. He was never an aristocrat, was Rustic; yet there was always an air of serene dignity about him, as though he had found peace in that quiet place, and was content to spend his canine days "far from the madding crowd." Rustic's family was as quiet as he—a gentle couple, of Quaker faith, quite as devoted to their pet as he to them. There were no children in the home. "Rustic is our only little boy," his mistress used to say sometimes; and they really treated him like a child, explaining to him why he must not come into the house with wet feet, how to slip through the door quickly in fly-time, why it was unwise to linger in crossing the road (automobiles were just beginning to be used in that section), and many other things. And Rustic apparently understood—he certainly did; and understanding, he remembered; and remembering, he did as he was told; which is almost more than children sometimes do, isn't it?

Perhaps you have noticed that all dogs, like all people, have their distinguishing characteristics, their little individual traits and ways, which perfectly distinguish them from all others of their kind. Long ago I had a little spaniel which I dearly loved; I am sure I should recognize him instantly, among all the dogs that ever were, could I only see the odd, one-sided effect of his wagging tail today. There was Rover, too, who dearly loved a joke. But these are another story.

Rustic's marked trait was his apparent desire to help at whatever was being done. Even as a puppy, his mistress told me, he would follow her about the household tasks, head on one side, as if to say: "Let me watch to see just how you do it, and I'm sure I could help with it!" One of the first things he learned to do was to fetch a ball tossed on the lawn, then a stick thrown out in the same way. Presently, he was permitted to accompany his master down the road to the post office, with a small basket in his mouth for the mail. Such a proud dog as he was the first few days he carried the letters home to his mistress and received his favorite molasses cookies, by way of reward. Soon he could go alone to the little store, with a note ordering some small article or for the mail. In spite of the occasional teasing of amused villagers and the coaxing of the other dogs in the neighborhood, Rustic would trot along, looking neither to the right nor to the left, growing briefer if a dog nipped him playfully, and only laying aside his air of responsibility when his errand was finally accomplished and his reward of merit received. (He was fond of molasses cookies, was Rustic, but fonder still of helping.)

At the lakeside camp in summer, where I first knew him, he used to have delightful games of "chase the squirrel" with real squirrels in the woods; once he actually caught a tiny brown rabbit—just a baby, too tiny to be alarmed at being captured—and brought it back to the camp piazza, where he gravely presented it to us. A more puzzled dog than he was, when released the woods baby and watched it slip away, I cannot imagine. We simply could not explain that act to Rustic! On our blueberrying excursions up the mountain, he would go, too, though he was not fond of the half-mile row to the head of the lake. He liked the climb up the mountain, he liked to guard our lunches and pails, and he liked fresh blueberries nearly as well as we did. More than once I have seen him lie down in some spot where the fruit grew thick, and do his own picking, with most satisfactory results.

On the whole, Rustic preferred his winter home to the summer camp, for there he could "help" in the way which most appealed to him, at a task in which I have never seen another dog—or many small boys—take delight. He dearly loved to bring in wood! How he was taught to regard the woodbox as his special duty I never quite knew; it may have been through his fondness for fetching sticks to his master; but that he understood it to be his part in the household tasks, and that he took pride therein, was evident.

Each morning after breakfast his mistress would say quietly to him: "Now, Rustic, it is time to fill the woodbox, you please." Then she would open the covered box, and Rustic would trot back and forth through the door purposely left ajar for him, tugging the big sticks over the floor, and carrying the small pieces jauntily on his back. The latter he could guide into the box himself, but the heavier wood he left on the floor, for his mistress to place. When the bin was full, he would jump up on the window seat close by, and nudge the woodbox cover down with his paw. Sometimes we would try to tease him by "forgetting" to open the box when he came in with the first few sticks; but it was no use. Rustic would bring perhaps three or four, laying them down on the floor; then he would retire to his cushion, as if to say: "Well, I'm sorry, but I can wait till you really need the wood!"

His funniest accomplishment was when he learned to go next door, if requested, and fill a neighbor's woodbox for her. He was no longer a puppy, and the new bin and woodpile were not exactly like the ones to which he was accustomed. Finally he got the idea, and, on being told: "Rustic, go and fill Nellie's woodbox, please," he would start off for next door. There was one quaint thing

about this second task which we could never understand. He did it beautifully, all but the final stick, which he invariably insisted on bringing home to his own bin! We never could dissuade him from this, nor could we understand the canine reasoning back of it. Perhaps he wanted to explain that he had finished his neighborly duty, perhaps he figured that it would earn an extra cookie for him; at all events, he always made his triumphant return down the garden path, with tail wagging proudly and borrowed stick in his mouth. Funny little Rustic! Of all the dogs I have known, he stands out in my memory as the dog that loved to help.

## Squirrels

There is endless variety and much to be observed in the woods, if one has the patience to wait and watch long enough.

A sly squirrel will venture near, moving over the fallen brown beech leaves as lightly as the summer air. Its keen, bright eyes regarding the stranger all the while with anxious solicitude, before ever the watcher has separated the little object from the setting of dry leaves. A quick turn of the head will send the little fellow scurrying away to the nearest tree, a spring from the ground on to the smooth beech trunk; and up he goes, just gliding round and round the stem till well out of reach, when he will look down with tense interest from one branch then another, till lost to sight in a maze of greenery far up.

It is delightful to watch the squirrels playing together at "hide and seek" and "follow my leader"; they will chase each other along the ground and then round and round the tree trunk, jumping from one branch to another in a whirl of gymnastics. The little home is built in a fork in some beech or fir high up, and is called a "drey" or "cage." The young, which number three or four, are born in the summer. The food of the squirrel includes cherries and other stone fruit, nuts, etc.; the latter they store in holes in the trees, feeding on them in the winter months. The squirrel, unlike its distant connection, the dormouse, never hibernates, though in very cold weather it is fairly inactive. In appearance this little animal is familiar to all of us; the arched body, rounded head, and prominent eyes with the bushy tail have always spelt a charm for us. Its red-brown color varies a good deal, according to the season, though usually reddish above and white on the under parts. In winter, the coat shows a good deal of gray.

## Fireside Hours

## Portraits Made by Lamplight

You may not have a camera nor a box of paints, but you may still make a splendid portrait of anyone who will sit to you for a few moments. Fasten a sheet of white paper against a wall, by means of drawing pins. Get your model to stand, or sit, between the paper and the light of the room, which should be fairly strong, and not too far from the model. An excellent shadow will be thrown upon the paper and, if it is a side-face view, it will be quite true and characteristic. Now take a pencil and trace the outline of the shadow, getting the model to keep as still as you possibly can. Then, behold your portrait! If you find it rather large, and would prefer it smaller, sketch another outline within the first one, taking the latter as a guide. Cut out the portrait, and you will have what is known as a "silhouette." If the sheet of paper you used was black on the other side, or if you use your white portrait as a pattern and cut out one in black paper, you will have a black portrait which will be effective, if pasted on to a white mount.

In the days before photography was



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A silhouette portrait

invented, people used to have portraits of themselves taken sideways, in just this same way; and, until a few years ago, men, in the streets of large cities, would cut out silhouette portraits in black paper for a few coppers, if anyone would stand still for a few moments. In 1759 France had a Minister of Finance, who was considered to be mean. His name was Etienne de Silhouette, and it was because the portraits which have been described were the merest outline and meager in detail, that they were called "silhouettes."

## New and Stronger Bricks

More substantial walls may be constructed with a new type of brick, patented not so long ago by a resident contractor of the southwest, and known as self-bending and interlocking, the inventor states. On one side of each brick are two circular, bevel-edged bosses, while on the reverse side, in the same relative positions, are two depressions, into which the bosses fit exactly. The brick is recommended for domes or arches, chimneys or hollow walls. From Popular Mechanics Magazine.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He trundles patiently back and forth, with his blue and orange load

## Autumn Tasks

George is preparing for Thanksgiving Day. No one need be told that. It is one of those golden autumn days when a pale and slanting sunshine sifts down upon the rough brown fields, in which the shocks of corn are stacked, row upon row. Here and there, in piles, are heaped the brilliant orange pumpkins, of just the right sort to scoop out for Halloween, or to make into pies. Both uses are so delightful that George hardly knows which to choose. Perhaps it is a Saturday, when he can give his whole time to helping the men in the fields. It is his task to load his little blue wheelbarrow with the pumpkins, and to trundle them over the rutty ground into the farmyard, where there are two immense piles, one of pumpkins and one of the rosiest of apples. Sometimes, between trips, George stops a moment to nibble at an apple; but, for the most part, he trundles patiently back and forth with his blue and orange load, while over the quiet sea, close by, a tiny white sail twinkles mischievously in the sunshine.

## The Stamp Collector

The stamp collection has been recognized as a great help to education. Our collecting books aid us in advancing our knowledge of geography, history, and zoology; even a brief glance through the pages of a collection is ample proof of this. Countries which once appeared to be far distant and little-known lands rapidly become familiar, and we are constantly adding new names to our list.

As an aid to geographical knowledge, stamp collecting needs little recommendation. Its value is fully apparent to all; but its historical value is not so well known. The history of a country will, however, be found depicted on its stamps. Let us take France as a simple example. The first French postage stamps were introduced on New Year's Day, 1849, and Mr. Barre, the engraver, chose the head of the goddess Ceres as the principal design. The inscription on the stamp reads, "Repub Franc," and we readily see that France was a republic when stamps were first introduced. Three years later, Louis Napoleon was created Emperor of the French, with the title of Napoleon III; and, in August, 1852, we find the French stamps bearing his portrait and with the inscription altered to, "Empire Franc."

But we have forgotten the stamps of 1852, bearing the head of Louis Napoleon, side by side with the old republican inscription. These stamps are interesting, and recall the period in French history when the exiled Emperor returned to his native land, to be elected President by an immense majority.

The Franco-Prussian War saw the downfall of the Empire, and with the return of the republic, the head of Ceres figures once again on the stamps. The same little details will be found on the stamps of other countries. We can see, at a glance, when the Chinese Empire became a republic, and the issues which show the portraits of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shi Kai remind us of the two distinguished Chinamen who bore such an important part in that wonderful change. The early stamps of Norway appeared at a time when that country was united to Sweden, and the special issue of 1914, showing Wergeland's picture of the Constitutional Assembly, marks the hundredth year of Norwegian independence.

The stamp collection presents a wonderful portrait gallery, with its never-ending series of kings, queens, presidents, and dictators, a list to which we must also add numerous distinguished soldiers, sailors, and explorers. It is only natural that, seeing them so often, we begin to

learn something of their life stories. Of all the great men whose pictures adorn the stamps of the world, none are more often to be met with than the Genoese adventurer who voyaged to the New World. Many countries have done honor to Columbus; we find him in all manner of guises; and the whole story of his trials and his triumphs is set out on the beautiful series of stamps, issued by the United States in 1893. Two states—Austria and Russia—have given us a complete portrait gallery of the members of the ruling family, and Spain has paid her tribute to the man of letters by a series of scenes from Cervantes' "Don Quixote."

In more modern times, several countries have issued stamps showing the productions, industries, and animals of the land, and these form a particularly interesting feature in our collections. Liberia offers a good example, and here we find many strange birds, elephants, monkeys, lizards, hippopotami, bears, and fishes. This is all helpful, and from the designs on the stamps we are able to form a fair idea of the animals to be found in the country and the mode of life of the inhabitants.

Many stamps serve also to recall the wars of the past 50 or 60 years. Just now the French military authorities are calling up the young men of Alsace and Lorraine for service under the government of which the peace has made them subjects. In 1870, the Alsations and Lorrainers were using those quaint Prussian labels, which find a place in our collections under "Alsace and Lorraine," to pay the postage on their letters. French stamps are now being used once more in these provinces, as in the old days before the war of 1870. Other campaigns are recalled by the Orange Free State and Transvaal stamps, with the letters V. R. I. and E. R. I., the Mexican revolutionary issues, and the stamps used during the siege of Mafeking.

The young collector must not think that, to share in this storehouse of knowledge, it is necessary to have a large collection. The beginner possesses all the opportunities of his more advanced brother collector, and it is this fact that makes stamp collecting such a fascinating amusement. It falls to the lot of but few to gather together a collection containing the world's rarest stamps, but the collection of from 500 to 5000 varieties offers just as much interest and pleasure to its owner as the collecting book which holds stamps, which may be worth hundreds or even thousands of pounds. The best advice to the young collector is to build up gradually and learn something about each stamp as it is obtained, when and why it was issued and something, too, of the country and people which it represents. All this is comparatively easy to carry out; all that is required is a stamp catalogue and an interest in stamps.

## The Origin of the Flag

An interesting point in history is raised by the statement that the Saracens carried the first flag, and that the Crusaders adopted the practice from them. Caesar, for example, unfurled no flag when he crossed the Rubicon, nor Alexander when he started on the career that, as every schoolboy knows, ended in tears because he had no more worlds to conquer. A symbolic figure, mounted on the end of a spear or pole, served the purpose; the Roman eagles lead the Roman legions, and a horse's tail fluttered in the air in advance of early Turkish armies. One would still like to know, however, how it happened that the Saracens hit upon the idea of a flag, and whether they may not have adopted it from some other warlike nation, as the Crusaders are said to have adopted it from them.

## Simon at the Fair

"Wake up; hurry up; time for the fair!" called a voice in Mother Goose Land.

Marjorie didn't really wake, but answered: "Oh! is it a fair? How did you happen to call for me today?"

"Don't you want to go to the fair with me?" asked Simon.

"Oh! yes, I do, indeed," replied Marjorie, without hesitation.

"Then that's surely reason enough for my calling you," said Simon. "If we know anyone is going to enjoy a thing, we like to help him to get it."

"I have found the boys and girls, and even the kings and queens, of Mother Goose Land very kind, when I've really come to know them," added Marjorie.

"You've had many a jolly romp with them," said Simon.

"And parties, besides," responded Marjorie, "but this will be my first fair. I do remember having heard about Simon going to the fair."

"But never a word about whether Simon or the Pieman ever got to the fair?"

"Oh! will we see the Pieman?" asked Marjorie, excitedly.

"He's not far ahead of us," answered Simon. "Maybe, if we hurry and catch up with him, he'll give us a lift."

"Have you become one of his regular customers?" asked Marjorie, as they started to run.

"Do you wonder whether the Pieman would want me for a regular customer?" answered Simon, with a smile. "There are other ways to pay for pies and cakes and tarts, and everything else, besides with money."

"I hope I shall learn of the other ways," said Marjorie.

"Work is the best," answered Simon promptly and he ran ahead, hailing a cart which was merrily jingling along at an easy rate.

"Mr. Pieman," called Simon, when he came near enough to the cart to be heard.

A head was thrust out of the window of the cart: "All right, Simon, I'll wait; get right in."

"Just a minute," begged Simon. "Marjorie wants to come along, too."

"Yes, Marjorie," cheerily sounded the Pieman's voice. "Come right along and ride with me, my little girl."

Marjorie had caught up with the Pieman's wagon, so she jumped up the steps, followed by Simon.

"Perhaps the Pieman will let you help him at the fair," suggested Simon. "Oh! if you only would," joined Marjorie. "I think it would be the greatest fun to sell cakes and pies and tarts."

"I think that you'll be as good a salesman as Simon, Marjorie, and you may be interested in hearing how he started in."

"Do tell me," urged Marjorie.

So the Pieman began. "I know that you have heard the first part of the story:

"Simple Simon met a Pieman, Going to the fair; Said Simple Simon to the Pieman, 'Let me taste your ware.'"

"Yes, I know that part of the story well," broke in Marjorie.

"I thought so," continued the Pieman. "Then I asked Simon for his penny."

"And I didn't have a penny that day," said Simon, "so you told me how I could earn some pennies."

"Yes," nodded the Pieman. "I saw Simon thought that I was going to give him a tart, at least, and I saw, too, that Simon would be quite ready to help me in my business. At the fairs, I usually have such a good trade that I am glad to have some one assist me. I was quite as glad to have Simon come along that day as Simon was glad to have a tart."

"When we got to the fair, we found a crowd gathering there and, within an hour, Simon had proved to be so

successful as a salesman, that I filled the tarts and pies and made sandwiches, letting him attend to the sales.

"We almost forgot about lunch ourselves, but not quite."

"But not quite," echoed Simon. "I don't think that you had a better customer than I that day."

"A good salesman may rightly be a good customer," said the Pieman.

"I think I will be a good customer," said Marjorie, "although I may not equal Simon as a salesman. I don't wonder that Simon wanted to taste your wares, for they smell delicious."

"Oh! thank you," responded the Pieman; "you must taste them."

"I want to pay for them," said Marjorie as she felt in her pocket for some pennies which she had meant to put there, but somehow could not find.

"I do not take any money from my salesmen," said the Pieman, handing Marjorie a dainty raspberry tart; "and your work will begin soon, for we are almost at the fair grounds and there is sure to be a large crowd."

Marjorie had already noticed that a good many carts and wagons were going in the same direction as the Pieman's wagon in which she was riding, and now she saw scores of men and women, boys and girls, on foot. They were, indeed, rapidly approaching the fairgrounds and soon came to a large fenced inclosure. Through the gate they rode, and a nod to the gatekeeper was the only ticket which was required of the Pieman.

The Pieman came to the place where he was to fix up his tables for the day and, while he was unitching his horse and putting him in a pasture which adjoined the fairgrounds, Marjorie and Simon set up the tables and began to deck them with the wares of the Pieman. They made good progress and, when the Pieman returned, he was delighted.

Trade soon began and Marjorie was surprised that a group of children came running up toward the table calling: "Marjorie, Marjorie!"

In a minute she recognized them as the children of the Dear Lady Who Lives in a Shoe. "I'm ever so glad to see you," she said. "How did you come to be here?"

"We might ask you the same question," said one of the children. "Mother brought us, of course."

"Simon told me about the Pieman; he introduced me to him and he brought me," answered Marjorie. "Won't you have some cakes or some tarts?" The raspberry tarts are delicious.

"I think Mother will buy us some," said one of the girls.

"Yes, yes, Marjorie," said the Dear Lady herself, coming up to the table at this moment. "I want three pies and two dozen tarts. I almost forgot about the sandwiches—two dozen of those, please."

"Why, you'll buy everything we have!" exclaimed Marjorie.

"Then you'll have to agree to have lunch with us," answered the Dear Lady, with a sweet smile.

"I would like to," said Marjorie, "but I'm helping the Pieman today and I want to do all I can for him. I'm ever so glad to see you and your children here."

The time passed quickly and the selling of the Pieman's wares was so interesting that Marjorie and Simon did not want to stop for luncheon; but they ate of the wares and continued to sell till everything was gone, not a single tiny cake remaining nor even a finger roll.

"Now, you must go and see the fair," said the Pieman, as he handed Marjorie and Simon each a quarter, "but be sure to come back here in an hour or you may find me gone and have to walk home."

Off the children skipped, first to the merry-go-round, then to the Punch-and-Judy show, then to the ponies and swans. The swings went high, higher than Marjorie had ever been; each time she swung she seemed to go higher. She swung to the lower branches of the trees, she touched the branches; then she touched the higher branches and even went above the topmost branch. The next swing took her above the tree entirely and she seemed to be going up and up and up, to be lighter than the air.

Would she touch the clouds and float through them? She looked to see if Simon were going as high in his swing, but she could not see him. "Simon," she called, "isn't it time we were going back to the Pieman?"

Simon did not answer and this time Marjorie found herself wide awake.

## Two Opinions

"It must be queer to be a boy!" said she.

"The things they really do enjoy. Quite puzzle me!"

Wear trousers—lots of pockets, too—Keep queer things in them, yes, they do!"

And like the dirt and oh, such noise, With Injun games and gangs of boys; Go swimming in a muddy creek, Camp out, alone, for most a week! Just laugh at girls and dolls and things.

Then tinker hours with wheels and strings. Such queer things as boys do and are!"

Said she. "I don't know what girls ever do!"

Said he. "They seem contented—merry, too; How can they be?"

In starched skirts and frills of lace, Don't dare to climb and romp and race. But stay indoors to read and sew Or to old dancing classes go!

They squeal at toads and snakes and mice, Think swimming holes aren't very nice!

But play at dolls and grown-up teas, And tinkle the piano keys. I'm mighty glad I'm not a girl!"

Said he.

## Manabush and the Maple Sugar

The Menomini Indians were fond of sugar, which they used on their food in place of salt. As they obtained all their supply from the maple trees growing on the shores of Green Bay, the gathering of the sap and the boiling of it down into sugar was an important occupation with them. Little was definitely known of the customs of this interesting tribe, which, in the early part of the seventeenth century, had been discovered in the northeastern part of Wisconsin, until Dr. Walter James Hoffman, a number of years ago, accepted an invitation of the Menomini chief, Nipet, to visit the Menomini reservation at Keshena, Wisconsin. In his report he has given us many interesting folk tales, one of them being that of the origin of maple sugar.

Nearly all of the Menomini legends have to do with a wonderful personage, called Manabush, who was supposed to represent the Fire. The story goes that Manabush, who lived with his grandmother Nokomis, the Earth, decided to move to a new location. So they left the place where they were and built a wigwam among a grove of maple trees. One day Nokomis said to Manabush: "Now, my grandson, you go into the woods and gather for me some pieces of birchbark. I am going to make sugar."

While he was gone, Nokomis busied herself with cutting into strips, so fine that they resembled threads, pieces of birchbark; and, when Manabush returned, Nokomis took the pieces of birchbark which he had brought and sewed them into vessels with the thread she had made.

Then Nokomis went from tree to tree. Into the bark of each she cut a tiny hole and in this she inserted a small piece of wood for the maple sap to run over into the birchbark vessel beneath. Manabush was curious to see how his grandmother obtained this sugar, so he followed from tree to tree, watching for the sap to run into the vessels. At first he could not see it; but when after a while he ran back to the first vessel, he found it partly full of a thick sirup.

He dipped his finger into the sirup and tasted it. Finding it very sweet, he said, "My grandmother, this is all very good, but it will not do to have these trees produce sirup in this manner. The people will not have any work if they make sugar so easily; they must cut wood and boil the sirup for several nights to keep them occupied, that they may not form bad habits."

So Manabush climbed to the tip top of one of the maples and scattered water all over it like rain, so that the sugar should dissolve and flow from the tree in the form of sap. This is why the uncles of Manabush and their descendants always have to work hard when they want to make sugar. Wood must be cut, vessels must be made, and the sap that is collected must be boiled for a long while; otherwise the people would spend too much time in idleness.

Therefore, it was the custom of the Menomini Indians to begin, as soon as spring appeared, to prepare for their annual trip to the shores of Green Bay. This was quite an undertaking, for the tribe lived inland a good many miles and, as the sugar gathering would occupy many days, once at the bay temporary wigwams had to be made and shelters erected in which the boiling process could take place; and these shelters or huts must be strong enough to support the great iron pots which were hung from the ridge pole of the roof. But, before the families left—for they all journeyed to the sugaring—the vessels must be made ready, and like those prepared by Nokomis, they were made rich for the peeling in the early spring, large pieces were cut and folded to form eap dishes or pans. The ends were carefully folded and stitched with thin fibers of basswood bark or spruce root. Then came the fashioning of the sap buckets, which had to be more strongly made. These were also of birchbark and were of different sizes, holding from one to two gallons. The folds of the bark were sealed with pine resin and the tops of the buckets were strengthened by means of a thin strip of wood stitched to the bark by strands of basswood. A heavy cord of twisted bark, stretched across the top, formed a handle. With these buckets, a shoulder yoke was used and two could, therefore, be carried at a time suspended from the yoke. During the previous summer, or whenever opportunity offered, wooden sap troughs were made. The sugar making belonged strictly to the squaws, though the men of the tribe as well as the children helped, and it is said that a squaw's wealth was reckoned partly by the number of sugar vessels which she owned. Some squaws had from 1200 to 1500 birchbark utensils which were saved from year to year, new ones being added as the old ones gave out, and these were all put in use when the sugar making started.

As soon as the first crows appeared, migrating from the south, the Indians would know that it was time to depart; and, as soon as their equipment could be collected, the journey to the bay would begin. Each squaw, who was the head of a house, claimed by right of inheritance her own hut and clump of trees, to which she returned each year.

As late as 75 years ago, 200,000 pounds of sugar would be made in this way annually; but with the coming of the white men sugar making slowly declined, for it was hard work and the Indians found it much easier to obtain cane sugar from the traders in exchange for the baskets and bead work which the women could do. Therefore, Manabush's device to keep his people employed was gradually neglected, until now little maple sugar is made by them.



CANADA'S RELATION  
TO BRITISH EMPIRESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—One of the most important speeches delivered by the Prince of Wales in the whole course of his three months' tour through the Dominion of Canada was delivered at a luncheon before the members of the Canadian Club on Saturday afternoon. His excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, was among the guests. The Prince said in part:

"Canada, like the other British dominions, played such a big part in the war that she has in consequence entered the partnership of nations and has affixed her signature to the peace treaties. This means that the old idea of the Empire, consisting of a Mother Country surrounded by daughter states, is entirely obsolete and has long been left behind by the British Empire. Our Empire has taken a new and far grander form. It is now a single state composed of sister nations of different origins and different languages. The British Nation is the largest of these nations, but the younger nations have grown up to be its equals and Great Britain, like the dominions, is only one part of the whole. Consequently I regard myself as belonging to Canada and the other British dominions, in exactly the same way as to Great Britain, and when I go to the United States on Monday, I shall go there not only as an Englishman and as a Britisher, but as a Canadian and a representative of the whole Empire."

"I am not conceited enough to regard all the great kindness that has been shown to me, all the welcomes, all the hospitality, all the letters, in fact, everything, as personal to myself. I know that they come from the whole Nation without distinction of race, party, or education, and that they have been given to me as the King's son, coming to Canada as heir to his throne. I value it all particularly highly because I know that it expresses the same common sentiment which made Britishers stand together in the great war and which will keep them solid and united for all time."

REESTABLISHING  
SOLDIERS IN CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Several features in the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment call for very serious consideration, and it is pointed out that no country has done more to assist the returned soldier than has Canada. The stupendous nature of the outlay can be gained from a paragraph in the report, in which it is said: "As to expenditures for work carried on to date the committee finds that, including estimates to the balance of this year, they will total \$314,518,726.62."

In another part of the report appears the statement: "The committee further finds that in order to carry to completion the various provisions that have already been made for re-establishment work, no less a sum than \$176,871,595.85 will be required. By totaling these amounts it will be noted that the total expenditure for re-establishment work heretofore provided and now being carried on will amount to \$491,540,623.50 to carry same to completion."

Added to these figures the Parliamentary Committee recommends the following further expenditure: To provide gratuities to Canadians who enlisted in Imperial units, \$9,000,000; to provide refund of transportation expenses to dependents who returned prior to the armistice, \$1,000,000; to provide for carry-over all other recommendations, including the carrying for the unemployment problem during the coming winter, \$40,000,000; or a total of \$50,000,000.

A local paper points out that during the present fiscal year Canada will need \$699,122,445 to meet the calls to be made upon the country, adding that within the next 12 or 18 months the country will have to raise, presumably by borrowing, a sum aggregating between \$700,000,000 and \$850,000,000.

IRISH PRESS ON NEW  
HOME RULE SCHEMESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A perusal of the leading articles in the Irish press would certainly give some weight to the frequently expressed opinion that the only way to govern Ireland is to take up some settled line of firm government and stick to it; it is quite certain that, whatever line is taken, at least one large section of the population, and possibly more, will be firmly against it.

The Irish Times hopes for the best, but thinks it is a pity that Sir Edward Carson's name is not on the list of the committee appointed by the government to work out a scheme.

The Freeman's Journal picks the committee to pieces, member by member, and characterizes the whole procedure as farcical. It states baldly that the government wants it to fail, and to persuade America and France that they are true democrats and champions of liberty in Ireland, if only Ireland would allow them to be so.

The Irish Independent foretells disaster for any scheme based on partition, and doubly so if Ulster is counted as six Protestant counties. Fermanagh and Tyrone having (Roman) Catholic populations of 56.18 per cent and 55.39 per cent respectively. The Belfast News Letter will have nothing to do with any scheme of self-government. Dominion Home Rule is, it says, in some respects worse than independence, as the power it would give Sinn Féin would be no less, while it would not give the status of a nation which they insist on before anything else. To sum up—the Sinn Féiners will refuse everything except independence; the Dillonites everything

but Dominion Home Rule, and Ulster will resist to the utmost any scheme whatever which is applicable to the whole of Ireland. Or will it be content with offering it as evidence that it has done its utmost, and as the final proof to the world that Home Rule of any kind is impossible?

The Northern Whig says: "Mr. Shortt and his drafting committee have embarked on the task of at once compromising with a disloyal agitation which has shown that it is incapable of compromise, and of observing the pledges given to Ulster by all parties. We await the results of his labors without the slightest belief in his success, but with the firm and unalterable resolution that the repeated engagements of British statesmen to Ulster must be made good at all costs, and in spirit as well as in words."

AUSTRALIA CURBS  
THE PARTY SYSTEMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The very general conviction that the interests of the Commonwealth and of the State were being ignored or sacrificed in order to promote the interests of "the party"—an entity which often resolved itself into "the political interests of the party leaders," was mainly responsible for the successful agitation to substitute proportional representation for the "first-past-the-post" system of single-member elections.

Without the party indorsement, any candidate under the latter system, no matter how able or distinguished, or how acceptable to the better sort of electors, had no chance whatever of election. There was a constant tendency therefore for the Assembly to become more and more a gathering of party men, because service to the party, and assurance of future fidelity to its interests, were held to outweigh all other claims to the support of the electors.

Under the new system this handicap on the candidate who declines to seek the party indorsement will be considerably lightened. As one of five, or of three candidates, to be finally returned, his prospects of polling a successful vote will be much better than if all the fortunes of the day were on his solitary shoulders. The system of party indorsement, however, is to be retained. The candidate seeking indorsement is required to give an undertaking that if he fails to obtain it, he will abstain from contesting the election against the candidates who are indorsed. As the Labor opposition, however, has an "ironclad" party organization, Liberals held that it was inexpedient to play into its hands by encouraging multiplicity of candidates. The State Premier, Mr. W. A. Holman, asked: "Are we to be the only people to abandon this weapon? If pre-selection and the pledge are evils, let those who allege that they are illegal have the courage to pursue legislative action to suppress them."

Pre-selection of candidates, and the pledge required of them, will remain, therefore, though the discretion of the electors will naturally be wider than it was under the old system.

CANADIAN TRADE  
MISSION RETURNSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, has returned to Canada, and will hand in a report on his work in Great Britain to Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister. It would now be up to the government, said Mr. Harris, to take any further action and give the mission such further mandate as might be considered desirable. As to the utility of the mission, Mr. Harris had no doubt, and he was equally certain as to its future if the people of Canada, through the government, were prepared to give it the requisite support. The possibilities of trade both in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe were unlimited, but they must be cultivated on a systematic plan such as the mission had outlined and sought to develop.

Unfortunately, said Mr. Harris, in one or two instances, Canadians had gone over to Great Britain and had secured orders, then on coming back had found home trade was more brisk than expected, and had let the overseas orders go. "One thing Canadian manufacturers and merchants must learn is this strict honor in trade," Mr. Harris said. "There is no doubt that the reputation which Canada gained through the heroism of our overseas military forces advertised us tremendously, and advanced our interests, and it is now our duty to live up to that reputation in trade."

GOLDEN RULE CLUBS  
ARE TO BE FORMEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Plans for the organization of the Golden Rule Clubs of America, whose purpose is to encourage the adoption of fair dealing in business and all other relationships, will be formulated at a meeting here today at Hotel Majestic. William Goodall Young, organizer of the movement, says that the clubs are a kind of union working together to insure the protection of the world against radicalism, profiteering and mob rule. The principal object is to protect the individual in those rights enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Young says his program is approved by Charles M. Schwab and other leaders of industry.

There will be 16 representatives at the meeting, chosen from different vocations, which are to be the nucleus of the clubs. They will pledge to put into daily practice the tenets of the Golden Rule and to encourage their friends to follow.

FRANCE NEEDS MORE  
MINERS FROM ITALYBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—An important problem of the day is that of labor in great industries, which depend upon an adequate supply of this for their revival. The adult population of France has suffered a loss of some 2,000,000 individuals during the course of the war, and one must remember that even before 1914 France was obliged to have recourse to her colonies and to foreign countries to find sufficient labor for the adequate exploitation of its minerals. This question, of intense interest for the development of national prosperity, has been exhaustively treated by Mr. de Canisy, Engineer of the Arts and Manufactures, in a very complete monograph dealing with "The Labor Question in the Briey Basin."

Mr. de Canisy reminds his readers that long before the outbreak of the war the recruiting of labor was already very difficult, as Frenchmen, with the exception of those of the Department of the North, who have been miners for several generations, rather shied against underground work. Soon foreign labor was necessary for the greater development of the mines of Briey. The chief response to the appeal came from Poland and Italy.

Mr. de Canisy points out that on the eve of the declaration of war, the Comité des Forges—the great Briey plant—had organized with the assent of the Italian Government, a service of recruiting, the offices of which were situated at Chiasso and at Basle, the two centers most frequented by Italian workmen. The conditions of service had been very carefully fixed.

In 1914 the Briey mines employed 65 to 70 per cent Italians, 20 to 25 per cent French, and 10 to 15 per cent different elements—Spaniards, Greeks, and Algerians. Mr. de Canisy, an authority on the matter whose competence is universally recognized, deems that Italian labor is by far the most appropriate to the needs of the Briey basin. He therefore advocates the necessity of arranging with Rome with the least possible delay a new economical entente with the Italian Government which would result in the creation in Lorraine of real Italian villages, where the mining personnel would be able to satisfy their material and moral needs.

Mr. de Canisy's program is carefully and precisely set forth, and will no doubt be taken into consideration by the competent authorities entrusted with the working and expansion of the Briey Basin.

FRENCH TEACHERS  
FORM SYNDICATEBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—The "Temps" is particularly alarmed and incensed because the French teachers have transformed their "Amicale" societies into a syndicate and joined the Confédération Générale du Travail.

"It is indeed useless to repeat," the "Temps" declares, "that there exists no salvation in democracies outside legality," and it considers that teachers have less than any other category of men the right to ignore this truth as their task is to teach rules of morals to their pupils. This is why their recent decisions appear so particularly serious to all who have the future of France at heart. The "Temps" doubted whether by adhering to the Confédération Générale du Travail French teachers will be able to preserve their intellectual independence, in spite of the "rigid" organization of both syndicates and confederation. The teachers will have either to obey and forfeit their true duties toward the rest of the Nation, or they will have to liberate themselves from the tutelage imposed upon them. But in the latter case they will have to face the question that they are disobeying that rule of solidarity which is the mainstay of syndicalism.

"Moreover, do not teachers possess more than any other officials," the "Temps" continued, "a special duty toward republican institutions because since the beginning of the French Republic, they have always been considered the 'spoiled children of democracy.' Furthermore the Republic abundantly proved the entire confidence it placed in them by establishing laws by which it trusted the whole education of the people to the school-teachers. Today the educators of the country, upon whom rest such heavy responsibilities, coolly join the ranks of a confederation whose theories of class warfare have for long struck terror into the hearts of the people." The "Temps" experiences deep misgivings as to the results of such an action, although it admits that during the war, the teachers of France as a whole gave the finest example of all military and patriotic virtues.

## PLAN FOR HARVARD GRADUATES

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Harvard Alumni Association has established an office in the Harvard Union for Charles Jackson '98, general secretary of the association, in order that a closer touch with the alumni. The union's restaurant, reading rooms, library, and other facilities will be at the disposal of graduates revisiting Cambridge, and it will now in a sense serve the purpose of a "Harvard Club of Cambridge" for men who come from a distance, and would find a general alumni headquarters in Cambridge a convenience.

## USE OF PRISON LABOR OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—George A. Storrs, warden at the Utah State Prison, desires to utilize convict labor in the making of roads, but the state road commission opposes the policy.

## SCHOOLS; CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## SCHOOLS

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## AMERICAN TRADE

## BODIES MAY UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—American chambers of commerce in London, Paris, The Netherlands, and other places in various parts of the world have been approached by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of securing their cooperation in forming an organization of all the American chambers of commerce in foreign lands, the ultimate purpose being to bring about closer and more effective relationship between American industry and foreign markets.

After such an amalgamation of American commercial bodies in foreign lands should have been effected, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce proposes to act as the intermediary between the consolidated American bodies in foreign lands and the American manufacturers and commercial interests generally, performing such service not merely for San Francisco, but for the entire country, using its large organization to act as a clearing house for the entire undertaking without compensation of any kind.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Nurse maid care for two children 12 years. Good home, pleasant surroundings; good wages. Must be Protestant. Address Box 12 16, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Gentle woman to assist general housework, family of two; no laundry or heavy work. vicinity New York. 025 Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

SECOND MAID, general housework, no cooking; must be well trained waitress; references. Preferably to sleep out. B. 12, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Comp. ref. lady stenog. and accountant; state qual. by letter only; appointment following. C. 57, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Nurse for 2 small children; to assist with light duties in harmonious home. 1416 Olive Ave., Edgewater 6719, Chicago.

MULTI-GRAPH OPERATOR, experienced, good salary, ideal surroundings. P. 26, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE. Apply R. MILLS, 9th Floor, 325 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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WANTED—Two high class coat makers; steady work at union prices. W. R. WEBSTER, 186 Washington St., Binghamton, N.Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Position as General Office Assistant to receive orders, give information or act as liaison in business concern, club or hotel, where refinement, courtesy and alertness are needed. Q. 27, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

THOROUGHLY competent stenographer desires position; have done high-class bank work for 5 years; also have had several years' real estate exp.; would prefer to work in a personal capacity. Addr. D. 77, Monitor Office, Boston.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## A PARENTS' MUSEUM

## Mr. X Discusses the Project

It is not my habit to introduce domestic matters into this column. But something has happened in the domestic world, linking itself, strange to say, with the applied arts, so that I willingly break my rule. The event must have a paragraph to itself.

Mr. X has a son.

Of course I conveyed my felicitations to Mr. X in person. I found the good man more expansive and expressive than ever. It was a delight to watch him pacing his apartment reading aloud a list of Christian names that he had compiled, rolling them on his tongue. He decided finally on Woodrow Theodore.

"A double-barreled compliment, sir," he said.

A pause.

"Now comes the question of extra accommodation," he continued, uttering the words slowly as a man does when he thinks aloud. "I may say, sir, that when I purchased this duplex apartment I did not anticipate this—er—happy event. We shall now require some additional rooms. It is my purpose to acquire the apartment above this, and colloquially speaking, sir, to knock a hole through the ceiling, perhaps two holes, to install extra staircases, and reserve the upper apartment entirely for Woodrow Theodore and his entourage."

"That's rather a large order, Mr. X," I hazarded.

With an ample gesture he waved away my pusillanimous interjection; a dreamy far-horizon look came into his eyes—"Owing possibly to the bathless conditions under which our brave soldiers lived in France, I may tell you, sir, that the Bath Tub Business was never better. I can well afford to indulge myself with architecture and the applied arts. But please understand that my indulgence is not personal. Although the world does not generally know it, I have views, strong views, on the upbringing of children. Their education should be visual as well as auditory. I intend that Woodrow Theodore shall grow up in surroundings as perfect as good taste, good workmanship and money can supply. His dawning mind shall develop amid the highest forms of decoration and applied art that the twentieth century, the crown of civilization, can show. I shall call this upper apartment the Woodrow Theodore wing. It will be a model for parents. I am inclined to design the furniture myself."

"Like Mr. Louis Tiffany," I interposed.

Mr. X lifted himself into a chair. Although so excellent a man, he is sometimes subject to human frailties. As I have remarked before, one of his weaknesses is an occasional spasm of jealousy; and nothing upsets him so much as to be told his ideas are not absolutely original.

"You have me at a disadvantage, sir. Pray what has Mr. Louis Tiffany been doing now? Why was not I aware that he had been designing his own furniture?"

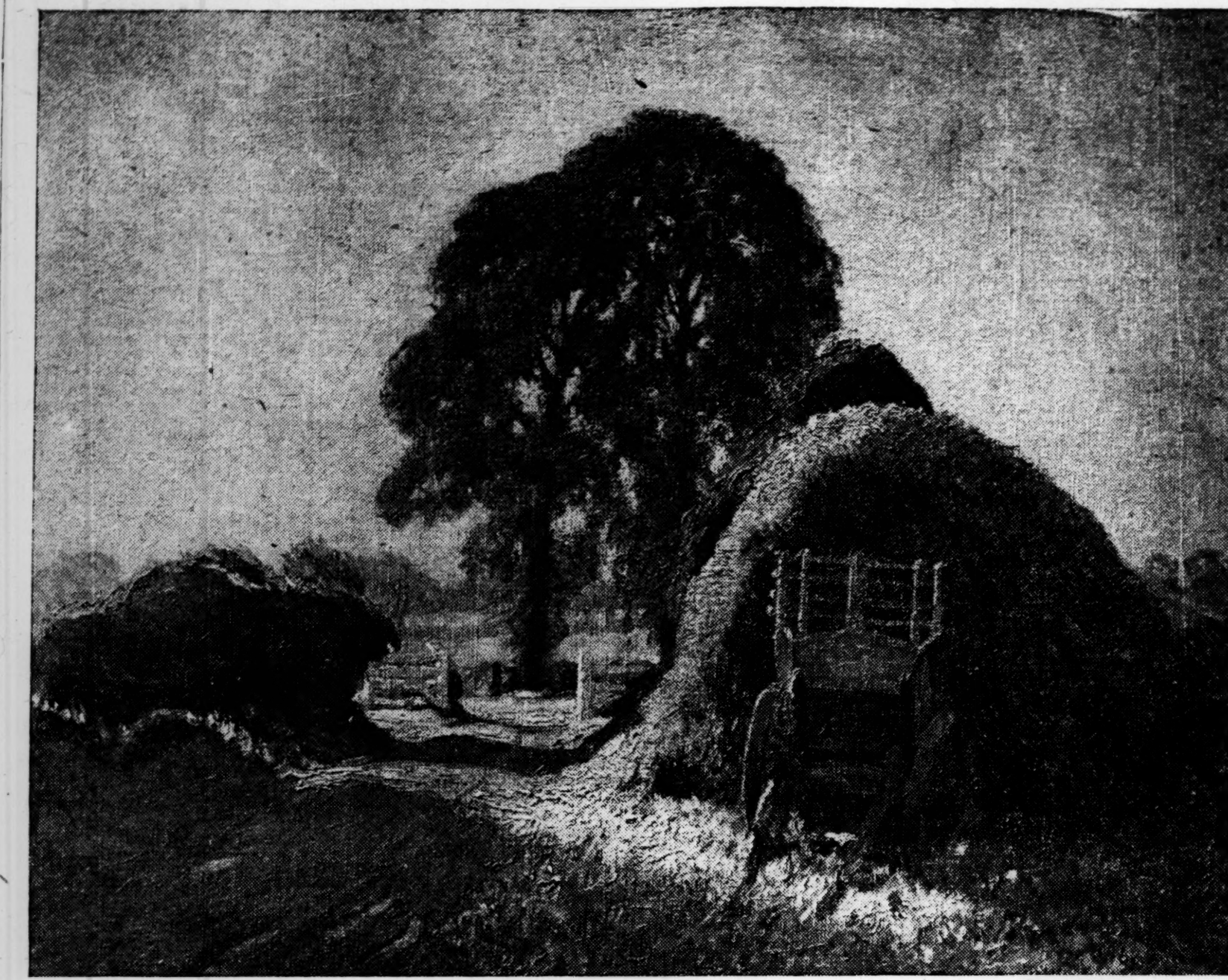
"It came out, sir, in the accounts that have been published of his magnificent bequest to art, known as the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation, that he had himself designed every article of furniture in his house, Laureton Hall, Long Island."

Mr. X passed his hand over his brow. "I am all at sea, sir, as our naval friends say. My son and heir, and Mrs. X have been in my thoughts so much lately, that I have hardly looked at the papers. What is the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation? Pray inform me?"

"The facts of the gift," I said, "are simple and fine. Mr. Louis Tiffany has given his home, Laureton Hall, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, with 80 acres of land and buildings, and an endowment of \$1,000,000 to found an art institution. It is designed to aid young artists of talent and promise who will be encouraged to develop their gifts untrammelled by school conventions. Studios and bedrooms are being built, and each pupil will have the advantage of studying the collections that Mr. Tiffany has formed. Mr. Stanley Lothrop, formerly of the Boston Museum and the American Art Academy in Rome, will be director of the foundation, and will be assisted by a board of trustees. The first dozen students are expected to begin their studies next May. The foundation of this institution, we are told, consummates a life-long dream of Mr. Tiffany's to aid materially in the advancement of American art and artists."

Mr. X pondered. "A noble and generous idea," he said, "and if only it attracts the right students who really need such adventitious aids, the Foundation should be of service to the state. Personally, sir, if I may say so, I have rather outgrown the Tiffany method of decoration. Once I cried aloud in the wilderness the merits of the Tiffany faience glass, but now—ah, sir, change and progress. I will put my artistic advancement in the form of an epigram—Exit William Kent; enter Robert Adam. My audiences invariably applaud that sentiment, because I always say it with emphasis, but I doubt if all of them know exactly what I mean. I am not quite sure myself. I learn slowly, sir."

Here the admirable man paused, and I could see by certain rhythmic movements of his ample body that some thought was amusing him. Presently he leaned toward me, slapped me on the knee, and said—"I should like to form a School for Parents. How can I correct Woodrow Theodore's aesthetic faults, until I first



"Early Morning in September," by George Clausen, R. A.

## CLAUSEN, STUDENT AND SEARCHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Painting for painting's sake is like speaking for the sake of talking; to paint well one must have something to say." So spoke G6r6me to a pupil, and his words form a touchstone beneath which, alas, far too many pictures fail. But George Clausen, R. A., R. W. S., is one painter, at least, who has something to say and who says it well.

London-born, it was Antwerp, with its Rembrandts, Rubens and Frans Hals, that first won his respect and then Paris, under Fleury and Bouguereau, that contributed its influence; the dignity of the one stiffening and steadying the happier charm of the other.

Clausen's first academy picture, highly praised by critics and public alike, was a Dutch subject, "High Mass," the overflow of a congregation kneeling at the church doors. From this style of work he gradually drifted to English peasant out-of-door scenes, so well-known and so convincing. One never doubts the truth of the artist's farm-hands, his barns and meadows, his still life and portraits. Their realism is direct and simple; their poetry that of conversation, contact, sympathy. He will no doubt be known in the future by his pictures of rural life. They remind one of the poems of Edward Thomas.

But this, although the greater part of his achievement, is not all. His adaptability is extraordinary. He seems to have split not only his experience into several "periods" but also his aims.

Some of his latest work is a series of large wall decorations treated broadly, simply, and with a decided modern feeling. Another large unfinished decoration for the Canadian Government has for its subject the return of the exiled peasants of Belgium. The rushing throng of anxious figures with their furniture and belongings piled high on carts returning to their homes is most impressive, and breathe joy, agony, action, hope. All this brings home to one how much Clausen is of the time he lives in. If we were far enough away from him we might see him, from the beginning of his career, living every moment, and painting it. His mind is always receptive, his eye always fresh for a new task.

The pleasure Clausen takes in his surface quality gives his work a charm most enjoyable. And it is this which makes it seem futile to try to describe paintings. It is all so elusive and subtle, be the aim never so direct and simple. In Clausen it is the more difficult because the intellectual appeal of his work is greater even than the emotional. His subjects are not so much felt as thought.

Clausen, in his lectures to painters, quotes an old Chinese rule on painting: "If you would have a slight and simple style, first study multitudinous detail." And he has adopted this rule, for he has learned the art of "leaving out," the most difficult of all to achieve, and in achieving this a thorough process of assimilation goes on.

Again from his "Aims and Ideals in Art": "On a windy day in summer when clouds are passing, one constantly sees, but for a moment only, such effects—of figures in sunlight relieved against a deep background of

## THE NEW SOCIETY'S INITIAL EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The debut of the new Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers, in its exhibition at the Fifth Avenue galleries of Gimpel and Wildenstein, takes its place in current art history as an event of unseasonal success, marked with a certain quiet distinction and restraint that augur well for future progress. There is nothing revolutionary about it. On first impression one might call it conservative, even academic, notwithstanding the momentary bizarre effect of a pair of Robert W. Chanler's sea-garden screens, on this occasion playing an unaccustomed rôle as wall decorations in the main salon.

The one feature of comparative novelty is the harmonious display of wall colors, pastels, dry points, etchings, black-and-white drawings and Timothy Cole wood engravings in a smaller side room, the center of which is occupied by A. Stirling Calder's graceful gilded statuette of a kneeling nude figure. A number of things here exemplify the self-evident though too frequently forgotten truth that quality in art is in no wise a matter of medium or of dimensions. Dodge MacKnight's rarefied and nature-breathing aquarels are prominent, also a group of John Flanagan's exquisite portrait plaquettes and medallions in miniature. Rockwell Kent is represented by a pair of small figure drawings from his Alaska series, and by the symbolical design of the catalogue cover, all touched with the mysticism won from a winter's sojourn amidst the savage solitude of polar seas.

The society's showing of paintings, remarkably strong and diversified in proportion to the number of canvases, is dominated almost wholly by the New York school. That, if we may be permitted the convenience of a large and loose generalization, is the school of such men as Robert Henri, George Bellows, George Luks, Ernest Lawson, and Jonas Lie. Academicians, progressives, and radicals are in this group, oddly assorted, but after their various individual fashions they all are modernists—aware of C6zanne and Monet, insistent upon breadth, freedom, and direct expression, whether through the dramatization of color and light, or the vital or lyric mobilization of line.

Bellows is more emotional, more romantic than Henri, his early master, and paints with a dramatic dash that makes for vividness rather than for depth. However, his portraits of "My Mother" and "Emma" are full of fascination; and they cannot be altogether superficial, as they would never hold countenance as they do on either

side of J. Alden Weir's superb "Lady in Black," which deservedly occupies the central place of honor on the main wall of the first room.

Below it is one of the same artist's magical Manhattan nocturnes, a skyscraper view of the white-lighted city cañon, which is the upper Broadway district between Forty-Second Street and Central Park. Weir, of course, is the unofficial dean and artist over-lord of the new society, and it could not look up to a more inspiring leadership. Who knows but that his is the example of dignity that sobered the robustness of Luks to seriousness in his "Portrait of Meilatz," a contemplative conception, even though an unfinished sketch. Such things as this Luks portrait, in their rare spontaneity, are essentially complete as soon as the first impression is blocked out on the canvases.

Albert Sterner has caught the prevailing tone of somber gravity in his head of Philip Merz, while in the relatively gay atmosphere of the second salon Leon Kroll's "Girl with a Book" reflects C6zanne as frankly in studious tones of black and gray as Speicher's tensely interesting portrait of a young woman does in a higher key.

Where, then, are the freakish novelties that one looks for as a matter of course in an exhibition supposed to be progressive, radical, independent? The hopeful novelty about this one is that it has no freaks. About the only canvases that might cause a momentary elevation of academic eyebrows are Guy P6ne du Bois' Daumieresque ironies, such as "Intellect and Intuition," and possibly Henry McFee's puzzle still-life, which according to the catalogue title embodies a "Portrait of a Baby," though nothing of the sort is visible to the normal vision. May it not be that half the feuds between conservatives and innovators are due not so much to the latter's technical heresies as to their persistent affectations in verbal expression and nomenclature?

## A GALAXY OF SLUNG PAINT

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—We enter the long corridor of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers exhibit in the Grosvenor Gallery and bravely walk through the avenue of drawings, taking quick glances from right to left, seeking to gain the principal room called the large gallery, in the hope that this room will give us something for pause and thought. The level of technique is high—it is of most modern exhibitions—but what have all these people to say? They paint and paint—and paint. That is all, and when we get something like "The Editor of 'Wheels,'" by Alvaro Guevara, we are grateful for its definite design in this galaxy of slung paint.

But there is just another in this room besides the Guevara which detains us, a portrait by Francis Howard; and when we have forgiven the shadow on the left cheek of the sitter, we realize that, though this work depends on tone value for most of its beauty, it is a direct clear statement of a mental attitude which is higher than that behind most of the portraits. Mr. W. Dacres Adams, in a "Dorell House, Bristol," is working sincerely on a line too much neglected in modern work. But other architectural works of his have been better. In the long gallery, we come

across some delightful drawings of flowers—"The Bees and Harebells" being especially beautiful; and some drawings by S. E. Greenwood, splendidly simple and sympathetic.

Then we walk out again into the street, taking with us memories of a few works, and these are Ben Nicholson's still-life studies. His "The Little Jug and Blue Bowl" is a lovely thing. We must give Nicholson the benefit of the doubt as to whether he has got hold of a stunt, for he has painted little hitherto. His paint quality is a little awkward.

With these we remember James Pryde's "The Red Bed," a work with a sinister bigness which characterizes all his work.

## RUSKIN'S DRAWINGS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—To those of us to whom John Ruskin has been a teacher, a guide, the collection of his drawings now on exhibition at Burlington House is something of a personal link with this great and inspiring genius. The first thing that strikes us is the enormous amount of work (it occupies three large rooms) he accomplished. And most of these are original notes, engravings, and drawings for his own writings. They are of many kinds, some in fine pencil point, some pencil and wash, others pen and color, many etchings and some water-color paintings. Some are mere suggestions, others are carried to an almost photographic degree of finish. Some again have that fairlike tentative nervousness which make them "not like drawings," but "rather the most exquisite effluences of beauty upon paper," seeming, as Edward Hughes, the painter, once said, "it is as if an angel had come down to earth to show us how to draw."

The same poetic feeling which pervades everything he wrote enshrines these drawings. He was a great interpreter of nature. His work is that of an earnest seeker, not so much concerned with representing as learning and knowing all there is in his subject. His subjects, too, are wide—anatomical studies of birds, flower studies, landscapes, architecture. No scale is too large or too small. One large, bold drawing of a spandrel in stone, called a "lecture diagram," might be a working drawing for a mason by a mason; and one tiny water-color drawing of a feather is marvelously minute in detail, wonderfully true in color, and yet as broad and generous as the lecture diagram. And it would have been so, easy for that feather to have been commonplace, so easy to have given us the feeling of a young girl's exercise in a morning painting class.

There is a romantic free study of a vineyard wall near Lucca which might still be a model of treatment for a modernist painter. The pencil drawings of architecture have a beautiful directness and searching for detail, at the same time never forgetting the essential construction. Another perfect gem is a drawing of Lauffenburg, with a great sense of form and selection. How well the rocks in the foreground with their large yet delicate detail show in contrast the houses in fairylike piles, and the simple, bold structure of the bridge. He was fond of skies, too, and mountains in Switzerland, breathing into them a deep love. One wonders why he never drew the mountains of Wales. He was at Garmouth for a time and was moved by the extreme beauty of the Cambrians.

There is a note by Ruskin on a small water-color drawing of some holly—"Keep your red, red, and your brown, brown, and your green, green, for your life." And this is the whole of his secret. To him rocks were rocks, not masses of cut up color and tone. To him water was water, not surfaces to be translated through kaleidoscopic spectacles. Flowers to him were flowers, not splashes of color to be arranged for effect and called "pieces." And still further his rocks were granite or onyx, his water sea water or river, his flowers thistle, or rose. They all had their individual characters.

His attitude toward his subjects was the searching one of the student, never translating through himself or by his own interpretation, but always seeking the truth underlying the things he drew. For the truth he sought was not merely that of outward fidelity. It may be said of Ruskin's drawings, as of his writings, that they are "prose," but this does in no way diminish the charm of both, nor their value. Whereas the same charge brought against most of the work of today would convict it. This is due to our habit of rushing through life. We allow our motors and telephones to give us more time to give to more motors and telephones, rather than free us from them. Work such as Ruskin's has none of this hurry. It is measured, sedate, thoughtful, and beautiful in the extreme. One thinks of him as perhaps the nearest equivalent to Leonardo da Vinci England has produced.

## BRITISH STOCKHOLM EXHIBIT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—An exhibition of British art is planned to be held here next spring. The exhibition is calculated to be quite representative, as all objects at the exhibition are first to be judged in London by a special committee, and in consequence only the very best will be displayed.

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## WAR MEMORIALS AND OTHER LONDON SHOWS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Part of the present war memorials exhibition at the Royal Academy of Arts has already been on view for some months at the Victoria and Albert Museum. When there, one could but think how badly the craftsmen of today were rising to the unique opportunity offered them by the war memorial. The old, dignified, quiet examples of medieval workmanship alongside, in the museum, put the modern work at a terrible disadvantage. And yet the old people never had a greater inspiration in their wars than we have had in the one just finished.

Ruskin has said that all great epochs of art have been inspired by war. And that these epochs have reached their zenith in the war periods. Well, when one realizes that within a short lifetime there have been something like 133 wars, one begins to wonder when art could be said not to have been inspired by them. Rather it is that art has gone on in spite of war, and has reflected the ages through which it has passed, irrespective of their wars. But if Ruskin meant that struggle is the incentive to great art effort, then we agree, probably, and it is when luxury and stagnant success are present that art becomes effete and degraded.

Reviewing the struggle and agony of the past five years, one would have expected then a reflection of it all in the crafts and art of our time, making them stronger and more vital. But this is certainly not the case. And this exhibition of designs for sculpture, cenotaphs, buildings, paintings, and illuminated manuscripts is a deplorable reflection of the empty theatricality of our life today. Those exhibits which cost most generally seem to be the worst. Those which are simple and of less pretension are the best. Instances of the first can be seen in most of the sculpture, which lacks monumental value, and instances of the second can be seen in the use of a plain skin of vellum treated with simple lettering, and the incised slate slabs with lettering based on the splendid example of that of the Trojan Columns.

Again, the casting about for showy wording of inscriptions is another sign of our feebleness. And when we have the simple words, "Of the Parish of Ickham in the County of Kent, these served their King and Country in the years of Our Lord 1914-1918," we are refreshed. What can be found more unsuitable than "Dawn," as a design for a tapestry? As a water color by Mr. Charles Sims, R. A., it has merits, but it has none of the requirements a design for tapestry should have. The stained glass section is particularly poor. But there is a thrill of delight in No. 282, illuminations executed at the Abbey of Maredret, near Namur, treating the events of the war in the spirit of French illuminated art of the fourteenth century. The illuminations were executed during the occupation of Belgium by the Germans, and the Emperor William visited the abbey while they were in progress. All the illuminated work, and there are many examples, of Mr. Graily Hewitt and Mr. Alan P. Vigors, are splendid, both these men knowing what exactly they want to do, and doing it.

But it is sad to think that our architects, and some of them eminent men, propose to perpetuate what they consider a sacred memory, with such works, in some cases more suitable for baths, and houses of utilitarian purposes. Not that these would be bad memorials in themselves. The fault lies in aggrandizing them by giving them no useful purpose whatever. Merely places to visit "with your Sunday clothes on" in bank holiday crowds.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## London Fashions in 1775

[From Garrick's musical farce called "May-day," acted at Drury Lane in 1775. A countryman's view of London fashions.]

What's a poor simple clown  
To do in the town?  
Of the fashions and vagaries I'll none;  
The folks I saw there  
Two faces did wear,  
An honest man no'er has but one.  
Let others to London go roam;  
Whist! I and my neighbor  
Can sing and labor  
To me there is nothing like country  
and home.

The ladies, I vow,  
I cannot tell how,  
Were now white as curd, and now red.  
Law, how you would stare  
At the huge crop of hair—  
'Tis a hay-cock at the top of their head.  
Let others, etc.

Then 'tis so 'dizen'd out,  
And with trinkets about,  
With ribbands and flippets between;  
They so noddle and toss,  
Just like a fore horse,  
With tassels and bells in a team.  
Let others, etc.

Then the fops are so fine,  
With jank-waisted chine,  
And a skimp bit of a hat,  
Which from sun, wind, or rain,  
Will not shelter their brain,  
Though there's no need to take care of  
that.  
Let others, etc.

Would you these creatures ape,  
In looks, or in shape,  
Teach a calf on his hind legs to go,  
Let him waddle in gait,  
A skim dish on his pate,  
And he'll look all the world like a  
beau.  
Let others, etc.

To keep my brains right,  
My bones whole and tight,  
To speak nor to look would I dare;  
As they bake they shall brew—  
Old Nick and his crew.  
At London keep vanity fair.  
Let others, etc.

## The Business of Criticism

Its business is simply to know the best that is known and thought in the world, and, by in its turn making this known, to create a current of true and fresh ideas. Its business is to do this with inflexible honesty, with due ability; but its business is to do no more, and to leave alone all questions of practical consequences and applications—questions which will never fall to have due prominence given to them.—Matthew Arnold.

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## "No Striker"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE question is sometimes asked, How can Christian Science meet the needs of the common people, the day laborers and their families, and those generally who form the great mass of population in any country? Of course the practice of Christian Science is already reaching those very people in large numbers, and through it their whole condition of thinking and living is being widely improved. Poverty, disease, and uncleanness are being replaced by sufficiency, health, and cleanliness, through the constantly spreading knowledge that there is one divine intelligence to govern the entire man and make him rightly active in every way. The attitude of the world at large, even of many who do not as yet comprehend all that is going on, is being changed by the leaven of Principle. Though it may seem slowly, nevertheless it is irresistibly, that the Love which is God is being manifested as goodness for all manner of men.

Always it is the thinking that must first be bettered. Without thinking, one could not even sweep up the refuse in the streets. With intelligent reasoning applied to every kind of work, mills and mines, railways and ranches, are bound to be run more actually for the benefit of all concerned, of workmen, employers, and general public alike. Day labor is glorified by being lifted up from the earth into the realm of intelligence. What the divine Mind knows and does is the reality of work of which any sense of human drudgery is a base counterfeit. Only as each one sees for himself that the real satisfaction comes from working with spiritual wisdom, for Principle instead of for people, can content take the place of discontent and vague uneasiness. Of course the very presence in the community of one who sees this helps all the others to see it too.

On page 355 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us that "To strike out right and left against the mist, never clears the vision; but to lift your head above it, is a sovereign panacea." So much of the human rebellion against wrong conditions of work and pay is blind and senseless that first of all it needs to give way before the calm and reasoned operation of divine intelligence. The one Mind and its idea rebels perfectly against any supposition of injustice, in the same way as two parallel lines continue in effective revolt against the supposition that they could ever meet. This true rebellion, however, is sure and energetic activity in accordance with Principle and not the mere brutality of human rage. Thus the only stand which can really succeed is the spiritually righteous vizor that goes on in Mind for the constant exaltation of thought and endeavor.

In one way or another, for centuries, the word "strike" has been used to mean a forcible blow. To both Timothy and Titus Paul wrote of the right kind of bishop, so the seventeenth-century King James translation has it, as "not given to wine, no striker." Now certainly this could not mean that any man should be a pacifist, but rather, as the passage continues, "not a brawler." The spiritually forcible stroke of divine Love has to take the place of the vain pretense that matter could ever do anything. What the force of metaphysical understanding is, every laborer needs patiently to learn. And of course every one, man, woman, or child, is a laborer for God. For each the right way of striking or standing is through active adherence to divine intelligence as the only producing power. The very belief in matter is utter nothingness.

On page 10 of the Message to The Mother Church for 1900 Mrs. Eddy says: "Certain elements in human nature would undermine the civic, social, and religious rights and laws of nations and peoples, striking at liberty, human rights, and self-government; and this, too, in the name of God, justice, and humanity! These elements assail even the new-old doctrines of the prophets and of Jesus and his disciples. History shows that error repeats itself until it is exterminated. Surely the wisdom of our forefathers is not added but subtracted from whatever sways the sceptre of self and pelf over individuals, weak provinces, or peoples. Here our hope anchors in God who reigns, and justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne forever."

To work and stand for God alone is really easy. It requires no mere mortal schooling but only the simple and thorough turning in the right direction. With this turning to divine intelligence true education goes on spontaneously until the present possession of all spiritual good is realized. Relying together on divine Principle all workers are bound to prove the abundance which is for their common blessing. No theory or law and no acceptance of matter as actual can demonstrate this. Only the unfoldment of Mind, as understanding, for all manner of men, from the seemingly poorest to the seemingly richest, can give permanent peace and satisfaction in the world of labor as in the world of affairs generally. This understanding is indeed open to all through Christian Science.

If a man believes that he lacks enough education to understand Christian Science he needs but to get to work to prove that the very study of Christian Science is an education for him as nothing else could ever have been. Every term used is simple when

its spiritual and real meaning is sought. Mrs. Eddy has stated and restated her discovery in all sorts of combinations of words so that every one from the university professor to the small child can readily grasp it. The patient consecration required for the study is a joy, as no blind striking out against wrong conditions could possibly be a joy. Only the simple desire to live in every act in accordance with Principle is necessary for the complete and immediate turning away from the wrong sense of striking with all that it involves to the spiritual stance which always wins. Thus for every state of human thought Christian Science gives the infinite healing truth.



"Sand Dunes," from the etching of the Maine coast by Stanley W. Woodward

## The Coast Has Put On a Softer Raiment

"The highest hill-top commands a wide prospect of Wells Bay," writes Samuel Adams Drake in "The Pine-Tree Coast." "Change could hardly be more striking or complete or more refreshing to the eye, for all is light and sunshine here after the darkness and gloom of those fearful crags. The coast is no longer encased in granite, but has now put on a softer and warmer raiment, as if nature herself had called a truce."

"From the mouth of the Ogunkit River—here clipped to 'Gunkit'—which falls into the sea at one end of the village, and makes its harbor, the shore sweeps grandly around till it is cut apart by the deep furrow of the Kennebec, where the rock formation begins again."

"Stretched out invitingly, beneath a tremulous golden mist, are the long beaches of Ogunkit and Wells, extending together for four miles, an ocean amphitheater, with an irregular heap of dazzling sand-dunes thrown up behind them, and long levels of salt-marsh behind these again. These beaches are nearly always wrapped in a warm, luminous vapor through which the dull glitter from myriad particles of sand sends scintillations of light to a great distance. And such breakers! It is something to see whole troops of them advancing like prancing horsemen to the charge, three lines deep and all at once, toward the shore, up which they fling themselves in mad riot, rearing and plunging with all the action of living things."

"Upon leaving Ogunkit, one finds oneself at the beginning of a long, sandy terrace descending by a gentle slope to the water's edge, where the beach is and the sea, and throwing wide open, as it were, throughout the six miles of curving shore that we follow without once quitting it, a large and most enjoyable prospect of the Atlantic Ocean."

## The Hall of the Saxon

In a hall, the height of which was greatly disproportionate to its extreme length and width, a long oaken table formed of planks rough-hewn from the forest, and which had scarcely received any polish, stood ready prepared for the evening meal of Cedric the Saxon. The roof, composed of beams and rafters, had nothing to divide the apartment from the sky except the planking and thatch; there was a huge fireplace at either end of the hall, but as the chimneys were constructed in a very clumsy manner, at least as much of the smoke found its way into the apartment as escaped by the proper vent. The constant vapor which this occasioned had polished the rafters and beams of the low-browed hall by incrusting them with a black varnish of soot. On the sides of the apartment hung implements of war and the chase, and there were at each corner folding doors

which gave access to other parts of the extensive building.

The other appointments of the mansion partook of the rude simplicity of the Saxon period, which Cedric piqued himself upon maintaining. The floor was composed of earth mixed with lime. . . . For about one quarter of the length of the apartment the floor was raised by a step, and this space, which was called the dais, was occupied only by principal members of the family and visitors of distinction. For this purpose a table richly covered with scarlet cloth was placed transversely across the platform, from the middle of which ran the longer and lower board at which the domestics and inferior persons fed, down toward

## Shelley to Peacock

My dear Peacock,

I ought first to say that I have not yet received one of your letters from Naples; in Italy such things are difficult, but your present letter tells me all that I could desire to hear of your situation.

My employments are these: I awaken usually at seven; read half an hour; then get up; breakfast; after breakfast ascend "my tower," and read or write until two. Then we dine. After dinner I read Dante with Mary, gossip a little, eat grapes and figs, sometimes walk, though seldom, and at half past five pay a visit to Mrs. Gisborne, who reads Spanish with

## Epicurus, Leontion, and Termissa

[From W. S. Lander's "Imaginary Conversations."]

Leontion. . . . Although you admit no statues in the country, you might at least, methinks, have discovered a retirement with a fountain in it: here I see not even a spring.

Epicurus. Fountain I can hardly say there is; but on the left there is a long crevice or chasm, which we have never yet visited, and which we cannot discern until we reach it. This is full of soft mould, very moist, and many high reeds and canes are growing there; and the rock itself too drips

new wall, for which Sosimenes, no doubt, thinks himself another Pericles. Epicurus. Those old junipers quite conceal it.

Termissa. They look warm and sheltering; but I like the rose-laurels much better; and what a thicket of them here is!

Epicurus. Leaving all the larger, I shall remove many thousands of them; enough to border the greater part of the walk, intermixed with roses.

There is an infinity of other plants and flowers, or weeds as Sosimenes calls them, of which he has cleared his olive-yard, and which I shall adopt. Twenty of his slaves came in yesterday, laden with hyacinths and narcissuses, anemones, and jonquils. "The curses of our vineyards," cried he, "and good neither for man nor beast. I have another estate infested with lilies of the valley: I should not wonder if you accepted these, too."

"And with thanks," answered I. The whole of his remark I could not collect; he turned aside, and (I believe) prayed. I only heard "Pallas"—"Father"—"sound mind"—"inoffensive man"—"good neighbor." As we walked together I perceived him looking grave, and I could not resist my inclination to smile as I turned my eyes toward him. He observed it, at first with unconcern, but by degrees some doubts arose within him, and he said, "Epicurus, you have been throwing away no less than half a talent on this sorry piece of mountain, and I fear you are about to waste as much in labor for nothing as was ever so terrible as the price we are obliged to pay the workman, since the conquest of Persia, and the increase of luxury in our city. Under three obols none will do his day's work. But what, in the name of all the deities, could induce you to plant those roots, which other people dig up and throw away?"

"I have been doing," said I, "the same thing my whole life through, Sosimenes!"

## Irish Skies

In London here the streets are gray,  
an' gray the sky above;  
I wish I were in Ireland to see the  
skies I love—  
Pearl cloud, buff cloud, the color of  
a dove.

All day I travel English streets, but in  
my dreams I tread  
The far Glencullen road and see the  
soft sky overhead,  
Gray clouds, white clouds, the wind  
has shepherd.

At night the London lamps shine  
bright, but what are they to me?  
I've seen the moonlight in Glendhu,  
the stars above Glendhu—  
The lamps of heaven give light enough  
for me. . . .

—Padric Gregory ("Modern Anglo-Irish Verse").

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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the bottom of the hall. The whole resembled the form of the letter T, or some of those ancient dinner tables which may be still seen in the antique colleges of Oxford or Cambridge. Massive chairs and settles of carved oak were placed upon the dais, and over these seats and the more elevated table was fastened a canopy of cloth, which served in some degree to protect the dignitaries who occupied that distinguished station from the weather, and especially from the rain, which in some places found its way through the ill-constructed roof.

The walls of this upper end of the hall, as far as the dais extended, were covered with hangings, or curtains, and upon the floor was a carpet, both of which were adorned with some attempts at tapestry, or embroidery, executed with brilliant or rather gaudy coloring. Over the lower range of table, the roof, as we have noticed, had no covering; the rough, plastered walls were left bare, and the rude earthen floor was uncarpeted; the board was uncovered by a cloth, and rude massive benches supplied the place of chairs.

In the center of the upper table were placed two chairs more elevated than the rest, for the master and mistress of the family, who presided over the scene of hospitality, and from doing so derived their Saxon title of honor, which signifies "The Dividers of Bread."—Scott, in "Ivanhoe."

## Every-Day Fellowmen

There are few prophets in the world, . . . few heroes. I cannot afford to give all my reverence to such rarities; I want a great deal of those feelings for my every-day fellowmen, especially for the few in the foreground of the great multitude, whose faces I know, whose hands I touch, for whom I have to make way with kindly courtesy. . . . I herewith discharge my conscience and declare that I have had quite enthusiastic movements of admiration toward gentlemen who spoke the worst English, who were occasionally fretful in their temper, and who had never moved in a higher sphere of influence than that of parish overseer; and that the way in which I have come to the conclusion that human nature is lovable—the way I have learnt something of its deep pathos, its sublime mysteries—has been by living a great deal among people more or less commonplace and vulgar, of whom you would perhaps hear nothing very surprising if you were to inquire about them in the neighborhoods where they dwell.—George Eliot.

## Sincerity

Sincerity is the most compendious wisdom, and an excellent instrument for the speedy dispatch of business; it inspires confidence in those we have to deal with, waves the labor of many inquiries, and brings things to an issue in few words; it is like travelling in a plain beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than byways, in which men lose themselves.—Tillotson.

me until near seven. We then come for Mary, and stroll about till supper time. Mrs. Gisborne is a sufficiently amiable and very accomplished woman; she is *éprouvée* and *adieu*—how far she may be *éprouvée* I don't know, for she is the antipodes of enthusiasm. His (sic) husband, a man with little thin lips, receding forehead, and a prodigious nose, is an excessive bore. His nose is sometimes quite Slawkenbergian; it weighs on the imagination to look at it. It is that sort of nose which transforms all the g's its wearer utters into k's. It is a nose once seen never to be forgotten, and which requires the utmost stretch of Christian charity to forgive. I, you know, have a little turn-up nose; Hogg has a large hook one; but add them both together, square them, cube them, you would have but a faint idea of the nose to which I refer. . . .

One thing, I own, I am curious about; and in the chance of the letters not coming from Naples, pray tell me. What is it you do at the India House? Hunt writes, and says you have got a "situation" in the India House; Hogg that you have an "honorable employment." Godwin writes to Mary that you have got "so much or so much"; but nothing of what you do. The devil take these general terms. Not content with having driven all poetry out of the world, at length they make war on their own allies; nay, on their very parents, dry facts. If it had not been the age of generalities, any one of these people would have told me what you did. . . .

I have been reading Calderon in Spanish. A kind of Shakespeare is this Calderon; and I have some thoughts, if I find that I cannot do anything better, of translating some of his plays.

The "Examiners" I receive. Hunt, as a political writer, pleases me more and more. Adieu. Mary and Clare send their best remembrances.

Your most faithful friend,  
P. B. SHELLEY.

Pray send me some books, and Clare would take it as a great favor if you would send her music books.

## Night's Approach

The Sun, that seemed so mildly to retire,  
Flung back from distant climes a streaming fire,  
Whose blaze is now subdued to tender gleams,  
Prelude of night's approach with soothing dreams.  
Look round; of all the clouds not one is moving;  
'Tis the still hour of thinking, feeling, loving.  
Silent and steadfast as the vaulted sky,  
The boundless plain of waters seems to lie:  
Comes that low sound from breezes rustling o'er  
The grass-crowned headland that conceals the shore?  
No; 'tis the earth-voice of the mighty sea,  
Whispering how meek and gentle he can be!  
—Wordsworth.

with humidity along it, and is covered with more tufted moss and more variegated lichens. This crevice, with its windings and sinuosities, is about four hundred paces long, and in many parts eleven, twelve, thirteen feet wide, but generally six or seven. I shall plant it wholly with lilies of the valley, leaving the irises which occupy the sides as well as the clefts, and also those other flowers of paler purple, from the autumnal cups of which we collect the saffron; and forming a narrow path of such turf as I can find there, or rather following it as it creeps among the bays and hazels and sweet-briar, which had fallen at different times from the summit and are now grown old, with an infinity of primroses at the roots. There are nowhere twenty steps without a projection and turn, nor in any ten together is the chasm of the same width or figure. Hence the ascent in its windings is easy and imperceptible quite to the termination, where the rocks are somewhat high and precipitous; at the entrance they lose themselves in privet and elder, and you must make your way between them through the canes. Do not you remember where I carried you both across the muddy hollow in the footpath?

Termissa. Leontion does. Epicurus. That place is always wet; not only is this month of Puanepson, which we are beginning today, but in midsummer. The water that causes it comes out a little way above it, but originates from the crevice, which I will cover at top with rose-lauel and mountain-ash, with clematis and vine; and I will intercept the little rill in its wandering, draw it from its concealment, and place it like Bacchus under the protection of the nymphs, who will smile upon it in its marble cradle, which at present I keep at home. . . .

Termissa. All these laborers will soon finish the plantation, if you superintend them, and are not appointed to some magistrature. Epicurus. Those who govern us are pleased at seeing a philosopher out of the city, and more still at finding in a season of scarcity forty poor citizens, who might become seditious, made happy and quiet by such employment. . . .

Leontion. The whole ground then will be covered with trees and shrubs? Epicurus. There are some protuberances in various parts of the eminence, which you do not perceive till you are upon them or above them. They are almost level at the top, and overgrown with fine grass; for they catch the better soil brought down in small quantities by the rains. These are to be left unplanted; so is the platform under the pinasters, whence there is a prospect of the city, the harbor, the Isle of Salamis, and the territory of Megara. "What then?" said Sosimenes, "you would hide from your view my young olives, and the whole length of the new wall I have been building at my own expense between us! and when you might see at once the whole of Attica, you will hardly see more of it than I could buy." Leontion. I do not perceive the



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Some Inner History of Afghan Rising

IT WILL, no doubt, be many years before the full story of the recent rising in Afghanistan is known, if it ever is known. It is, however, gradually unfolding, and every additional piece of information goes to confirm what was, several months ago, a strong suspicion—that behind the Afghan in the great plan for the "invasion of India" was the Turk, behind the Turk the Bolshevik, and behind the Bolshevik the German. The way of it is not simple. Indeed, at times, the story as it unfolds is so fantastic that only those in some measure acquainted with the East, especially that part of the East which lies north of the Hindu Kush, will be likely to accord it unwavering credence. Part of the story is, of course, well known. How Germany, in the early days of the war, sought to stir up trouble for Great Britain in Afghanistan; how a young German-trained Indian anarchist, posing as a powerful Indian Rajah, suddenly appeared on the frontier accompanied by a German officer bearing a letter from the German Imperial Chancellor himself; how this strange mission sought the assistance of the Ameer as to "how best India might be saved from British tyranny"; and how the Ameer, "the friend of England," promptly had the envoys arrested and conveyed to Kabul; all this is recorded history. The scheme failed, but the "friends of Germany" in Afghanistan never abandoned hope, and when, early in the present year, the "friend of England," the Ameer Habibullah Khan, was murdered, and, later on, the attack took place on the Khyber posts and the "descent" was made of the Afghan armies into India, Lord Chelmsford described the whole sorry business as "the long-delayed fruit of the efforts of the friends of Germany in Kabul."

Lord Chelmsford was right, of course; how right is shown in the recent disclosures made by the Anglo-Indian newspaper, *The Englishman*. It now appears that, as far back as 1916, there was in Kabul a "provisional government of India." It was composed of three Indians, who, provided with money from unknown sources, had arrived in the Afghan capital giving out that they were the heads of a movement formed to overthrow the government of India. One of the three was a Sikh, who styled himself Administrative Minister of the Provisional Government of India; another was a man named Aziz, said to come from Kasur, who enjoyed the rank of Assistant Administrative Minister; and the third was Burkatullah, a well-known renegade, who acted as secretary. This curious organization was presided over by a president, one Mahendra Pratap, forwarded to Kabul for the purpose from Berlin. At first, the provisional government seems to have enjoyed only a rather ignominious existence. The Ameer treated it with contempt, refusing to notice it even to the extent of suppressing it. In 1918, however, the provisional government had a notable and sudden accession of strength. The year before, the notorious Mahomed Tarzi, who had consolidated a somewhat precarious position at Kabul by marrying his daughter to the Ameer's second son, the present Ameer, had disappeared mysteriously from the Afghan capital on a secret mission. Early in 1918, he returned, wearing a fez, calling himself Mahomed Tarzi Bey, and supplied with a very large sum of money obtained from Bolshevik sources.

Mahomed Tarzi Bey at once joined the provisional government, and, within a very short time, a steady stream of money was flowing through the Khyber pass into India, designed to stir up sedition and revolt. The story has many gaps, and the figures in the background are hazy and indistinct. Nevertheless, all through the tremendous days of the latter part of last year the provisional government seems to have carried on its work. The defeat of the Central Powers and the conclusion of the armistice apparently made no difference, except to arouse the real principals in the great conspiracy to more energetic effort. For, early in the present year, Enver Pasha, a fugitive from Constantinople, no more than a voice out of the unknown, is found with a representative of the Russian Soviet government, a people's commissary named Kumaroff, urging the provisional government of India to set about organizing the long-discussed invasion of that country, and hinting pretty sharply that Mahomed Tarzi Bey and his friends must do something more startling and effective than they had yet done. What followed was startling enough. Within a few weeks, the Ameer had been assassinated, and, three months later, the grand "invasion" had been attempted and had failed.

Now, the fact that it failed is of comparatively small importance, when an effort is made to estimate the real significance of the situation. To the strange diversity of interests behind the Afghan rising, failure is wont to convey no lesson save that, in a particular instance, circumstances were too much for them. Where the end aimed at is simply anarchy and disorder, failures, such as the anarchist's view, may be dismissed lightly. What is of importance, however, is the fact that the main cause of the Afghan uprising was the dissemination of Bolshevik doctrines, carefully and cunningly adapted to the eastern mind. It was with the vision of himself as the leader of a great central Asiatic soviet state, a state which ultimately would include within its borders the teeming millions of India, that the Ameer Amanullah caused his armies to take the historic road from Kabul to the Khyber. The only result was an ignominious defeat, culminating in the ignominious peace signed recently at Rawalpindi. But Enver Pasha, Commissary Kumaroff, the "friends of Germany," and all that they stand for in that great terra incognita of the Mid East are still very much "untouched." It is no more than a few days ago that the Afghan Ambassador to Soviet Russia was received by Nicolai Lenine in Moscow. The Ambassador expressed the hope that the soviet would help to emancipate the peoples of the East. To this Lenine replied that

that was exactly what the soviet wished to do, but that it would be necessary for the Muhammadans of the East to "help soviet Russia first in its great war of emancipation." The rest, for the moment, may be silence, but it is a silence which calls very urgently for the utmost watchfulness.

### Lest America Be Overwhelmed

THERE is good augury for the well-being of the United States of America in the increased attention that, of late, is being given to the subject of immigration. Certainly the question as to how numerous people from overseas countries shall be allowed to enter here is now beginning, thanks to the war, to be understood as having more important bearings than merely those concerning the supply of cheap labor for industry. How immigration may affect the labor supply may still be important, but of vastly greater import is the question as to how immigration bears upon the whole structure and nature of the industrial body, and so, of course, how it affects the development of the Nation. When somebody rises to remark that immigration may make or break the American Nation, he has put the vital thing about immigration in a nutshell. If America and the American ways of community living and governing are worth maintaining, it is time for immigration to become the focus of general and unremitting attention.

Two facts notable since the beginning of the war, with respect to this matter, are that the net increase in the United States population from overseas sources has been falling, and that the number of newcomers turned back at the ports of entry has been relatively on the increase. For the decade preceding the outbreak of the war, every year saw somewhat over a million aliens coming into the country. That the steady influx was checked none too soon was made only too apparent by the disclosures of war times. Then, for the first time, a considerable proportion of the American people began to appreciate the fact that the undigested foreign elements in the population had already grown so great as to leave the Nation unfitted to grapple effectively with important matters involving American nationalism. Too many so-called Americans, some of them citizens in name, were working for interests that were not American, with neither trust in the country as it then existed nor faith in its future. And even of the so-called natives, those of the coastal districts who realized the need of protection were balanced by the great lethargic masses of the interior, who felt that the United States was safe from alien encroachments of every sort. A better appreciation of the true situation has now followed, but not yet can it properly be said that the Nation has this matter well in hand. It has made some effort at correction, but what has been attempted is no more than a tithe of what must be accomplished if the people of the United States are to continue to be a great Nation in fact as well as in name. To be sure, a vast effort is already in the making to Americanize the hordes of un-American men, women, and children who now constitute a part of the American body politic. There is some encouragement to believe that this effort will in time be crowned with success. Clearly, however, the Nation will be making little headway against the real difficulty if it succeeds merely in raising to actual citizenship only those aliens who are already in the country. One need only take notice of certain aspects of the current unrest to find reason for much broader and more persistent activities. Merely to speak the word Bolshevism is to indicate, as a means of making Americanization work effective within the country, the need of closing the ports to many who seek this country from abroad. The Bolshevik movement has demonstrated the ease with which agents of foreign propaganda and disruptive purposes have been able to enter the country, and how costly to American peace and industry has been their presence here. Unfortunately such agents of discord carry no outward marks of their essential hostility to American ideals, at least none that can be ordinarily discerned by the immigration officials. That the little ones get by even though the big ones may be stopped is to be deduced from the frequency of the appearance of the alien element, nowadays, as aggravating strike disorders, and deliberately metamorphosing an industrial strike into something like a definitely political uprising.

Unless the continued entrance to this country of such elements is barred, there is little reason to hope that Americanization work will prove adequate to the requirements of the situation. A considerable time must elapse before the work now outlined can be expected to bring any appreciable change for the better amongst the alien masses already here. That such work may not be nullified, or even seriously handicapped, there should be a rigid enforcement of the restrictions already authorized with respect to immigration, and new restrictions should be provided wherever they are found to be requisite for the exclusion of undesirables. It may be worth while to consider making the restrictions quantitative as well as qualitative. For the "cheap labor" argument for wide-open ports has been pretty well exploded by the recent discoveries. Labor that was "cheap" when first brought to these shores has, in the end, cost the country dear. And while the people of the United States may have no preventive right, merely for the sake of comfort, to exclude others from this portion of the earth, there is here at stake a national ideal of community life which it is the fair duty of Americans to preserve. That this American purpose shall not be extinguished by the mere rush of outsiders who would participate in it, the human tide from the Old World must now be vigorously held in check.

### Utilizing Lignite in Canada

THERE can be no doubt that one of the great problems awaiting solution in Canada, as in many other countries, today, is that of the fuel supply. It is a question full of complexities, each country having its own special difficulty to overcome, and Canada's great problem is that of transportation. In winter, not only are the great waterways of the country frozen, but railway transport is rendered more uncertain. In order, therefore, to make

adequate provision for the winter, Canada has to do, to a very great extent, what nearly every country has to do more or less, namely, lay in her stocks in the summer.

This year, Canada has presumably been more desirous of carrying out this policy than ever before. As far back as last June, Mr. C. A. Magrath, former Canadian fuel controller, was urging its more widespread adoption. The difficulty has been that production has not been equal to the demand, whilst the position is complicated by the fact that Canada imports a large part of her coal supply from the United States, where coal production is, at the present time, to say the least of it, uncertain. The net result of all this is that Canada is apparently faced with a shortage of fuel, or, rather, it would be more correct to say, with a shortage of coal. For one of the outcomes, quite an inevitable outcome, of course, of the coal shortage throughout the world is the discovery and utilization of other, and often more effective means of heating and power production.

In Canada this is taking the form of the utilization of her immense lignite deposits, which, until quite recently, were practically neglected. According to Mr. R. A. Ross, chairman of the Lignite Utilization Board, within a year there should be no need for imported anthracite as far, at any rate, as western Canada is concerned. Lignite, as it is taken from the pits, may be described as a "low grade coal," but lignite, pulverized, mixed with a binder, and formed into briquettes, produces "a commercial product at a commercial price, practically equal in heating value to anthracite coal."

This is no premature announcement, discounting the bill of an expected achievement. The new fuel has apparently been put to the most exhaustive tests. As the chairman of the utilization board explained, in a recent statement, the briquettes have been soaked in water, put in cold storage, thawed out, and frozen again, and have stood all trials. They have been piled in the open without any protection and have shown no deterioration. The briquettes are, in fact, simply anthracite, because the whole composition of the lignite has been changed. All the gases which make lignite sooty have been driven off, the water evaporated, and the new product can be shipped anywhere and used for any purpose for which anthracite coal can be used.

Now, quite apart from the question of the availability of this new fuel in ever-increasing quantities, a further advantage must accrue from the fact that the advent of the new product cannot fail considerably to reduce the "tyranny" of what may well be called "orthodox coal." If last winter proved one thing more than another to the Canadian public, as far as the question of heating was concerned, it was the great feasibility of relieving a coal shortage by the more extensive use of wood fuel. This year, apparently, the coming "substitute" is the new synthetic coal. Others will doubtless follow, and a sure way of helping to relieve the coal shortage is to give such substitutes the fairest possible trial.

### The Country Storekeeper

THERE still remains, in the more sparsely settled portions of the middle west of the United States, a relic, as it were, of a civilization far more crude than that of the present day, in the person of the primitive country storekeeper. It is not claimed, of course, that this necessary adjunct of rustic society and, probably, originator, unconsciously, of the department store, was an institution peculiar to the middle west. His forbears, no doubt, had "kept store" in the villages, small towns, and possibly at the crossroads, in New England or New York State, where their ability to trade advantageously to themselves in all kinds of "Yankee notions" was proverbial. A genius thus acquired made of the pioneer storekeepers, who followed the ox trail from the steamboat landings into the wilderness of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, an astute, resourceful, and also genial class. They were widely separated from one another, and each was entirely independent of the others. But in their chief characteristics they were, in many cases, much alike.

The country storekeeper of New England and York State in the early days of the nineteenth century, at least, was not a pioneer, in the stricter application of the term. His store was usually on a well-beaten roadway between the larger settlements, and communication with the outside world was easy and frequent. His supplies could be sent to him regularly in almost any season of the year, and his patrons were well known, as were their ordinary needs. Like his prototype of the western wilderness of today, he was not over particular concerning the mediums of exchange. Calico, boots, shoes, hardware, grindstones, molasses, and cheese were always on hand to be traded for almost anything which his customers had to offer. The produce accepted as an equivalent of cash was readily converted into money, either by selling it direct to itinerant buyers or by forwarding it, often in large lots, to the nearest city or port. The double transaction seldom failed to net the original dealer a double profit, one on the article sold to his customers and another on the goods taken in exchange and later disposed of. But that was before the days of "profiteering." Anything of the sort was then called sharp trading.

But the Yankee merchant who gained his schooling in trade in the east found himself confronted by somewhat different conditions in the middle west. True, those with whom he was to deal were, for the most part, products of the so-called Yankee school. But they had been graduated from it, at least in a large measure, and had gone forth to accomplish what they rightfully regarded as big things. With little means beyond that necessary to transport them to the "New Eldorado," they had undertaken the task of subduing a well-nigh limitless empire of forest and prairie. The story of their conquest has often been told by the simple recital of unadorned facts more stirring than many a romance. But these pioneers were not the "hand-to-mouth," though prudent, provident, and resourceful farmers whom the storekeeper had known in his home country. They were, in the parlance of a later day, plungers, at least in the estimation of the cautious trader. They brought no butter, eggs, or cheese to exchange for gingham and

shoes. There were no apples, no smoked hams, no sacks of beans to be proffered for molasses and sugar. From the four-corners where the storekeeper had built his rough-boarded shack, of course with the indispensable squared front upon which had been painted "General Merchandise," he could see, during a long midsummer day, nothing but billowing, endless acres of wheat. He no doubt discovered that, like those about him, he had banked his all upon the crop. His fortune, by very force of circumstances, had been cast with that of those who had followed or preceded him into the "new country." Instead of "quick turns and small profits," the trade motto to which he had been schooled, he found himself committed to a system of long credits, with accounts balanced once a year.

But the country storekeeper of the middle west, like his forefathers of a more pronounced Yankee type, usually saw to it that the ledger balance was on the right side. He enjoyed the climate and the scenery, but they were not the chief attractions. So it was that, when the railroads came, the country storekeeper became the city merchant, and a man of affairs. One may find the monuments of his thrift in all the larger centers of the west today, in the form of banks and libraries, churches and schools, and sometimes, though infrequently, a great store building. What a little way it really is, and yet how far it is often made to appear, from the "four-corners," with its hitching posts, its cracker boxes, and its molasses barrels, to the carpeted office of a bank president, or the private sanctum of the general solicitor of the railroad which made the trading post a city!

### Notes and Comments

IT APPEARS from a recent summing up that there are about 80,000 Chinese in the United States. They were rare in America when Bret Harte wrote "Plain Talk from Truthful James" for the *Overland Monthly*, unforgettably mentioning one of the earlier Chinese immigrants, and may again become equally rare, for it is said that nowadays three return to China for every one who comes to America. The great Chinese exodus came in the eighties, drawn by the contemporary demand for cheap labor, and at one time the number in the United States reached about 180,000. Thus, for example, China helped to build the railroads. The exodus, however, was of short duration; and the present Chinese population, which it would be safe to say many Americans think of as being composed almost exclusively of laundrymen, includes students, merchants, grocers, and proprietors of restaurants. Taken all in all, the Chinese in America do not add up very seriously either as a "menace" or as a "problem."

WHEN Australia's Prime Minister was recently carried through the streets of Sydney by cheering citizens and entertained by its leading men, he recalled vividly a very different reception which the city of the beautiful harbor gave him in early days. He could not resist the temptation of reminding his hosts. "When I stood on the platform at the Town Hall and looked round me over a sea of faces," he said, "my thoughts went back to the day when I first came to this city. In that very street on which that hall stands I worked for six shillings a day at the hardest work a man can do, the work of a blacksmith, and I did it for twelve hours a day. - Oh, yes, I know this city very well indeed. I slept in the Domain for three nights!" And all Sydney laughed with him.

A COLLEGE professor in California has raised the question whether a college degree and a title conferred by royalty are not practically identical as incentives to snobbery, and therefore equally inconsistent with the ideals of the United States. "To call me doctor," says he, "is the same as distinguishing me as a lord. To get a degree in college is just the same as to win a 'Sir.' In conferring degrees our American colleges are feeding the appetite for titles." The weakness of the professor's position—or should one say the citizen-professor's?—appears in the fact that the average American citizen will probably wonder how he came to think of it. Ever since there have been colleges there have been citizens with college degrees, but until now nobody seems to have thought of them as a titled nobility.

WHILE a court of inquiry is so busily engaged in weighing the various claims to original authorship of tanks, and while discussion on the subject is going on in sundry capitals, a French writer, brushing aside Wells and his "Anticipations," points to one of the fathers of literature, Michel de Montaigne, as the man to whom medals and kudos are really due. There is a prognostication in one of the *Essays* of the entry of combatants into battle inclosed in bastions "just like those which the ancients caused their elephants to carry." There is the germ of the tank invention right enough, but that it should have taken so long to germinate may not inconceivably be regarded as invalidating Montaigne's claims to the *Croix de Guerre*.

By a change in American law since the United States entered the war with Germany, it has become possible for an American to accept decorations by foreign states; and as a natural enough consequence General Pershing has become the most decorated American that one can imagine. One is reminded also that he is General Sir John Joseph Pershing. One wonders if this distinguished American citizen would be able, offhand, to enumerate his own titles, or explain, without reference to a notebook, each and every combination of capital letters that he is entitled to include in his signature.

MORNINGTON CRESCENT, in the Hampstead Road, is up for sale. Here, in the house down in the directories as No. 362 of the Hampstead Road, lived George Cruikshank, and here he drew pictures for "Oliver Twist." Not far away is the Wellington House Academy, where Charles Dickens went to school. A letter from an old schoolfellow preserves the names of two or three of Dickens' schoolmates. There was Henry Danson, Daniel Tobin, Richard Bray, and the writer of the letter, Owen P. Thomas. The Hampstead Road and the Crescent have no claims to beauty, but there is always a certain distinction in forming part of Dickens' London.